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FRUITLAND NURSERIES

Successors to P.J. BERCKMANS CO.

AUGUSTA GEORGIA



The
South's Oldest Nursery

Established • 1856

Nandina Domestica (above)
Abelia Grandiflora (below)

GLADIOLI *the finest of Cut Flowers*



GLADIOLI in your garden will prove doubly valuable and enjoyable. Not only do they provide beautiful garden coloring during the summer months but they also furnish excellent cut flowers for the house.

Their flowers last longer when cut than any others and they open up best in water.

Our bulbs are the finest and all are of the strains perfected by Kunderd, the world famous authority on this exquisite flower. We offer a few of the finest, noted for their large size and strong color markings.

By planting these flowers at various intervals you may enjoy them continuously all summer.

Alice Tiplady. A grand, large Primulinus of most beautiful orange-saffron color. A very choice variety. 15c each; \$1.50 dozen; \$11.25 hundred.

Butterfly. A very strong and vigorous plant. It has large, pale, salmon-yellow ruffled flowers. 10c each; \$1 dozen; \$7.50 hundred.

Challenger. A very large and vigorous plant. It is a dark, rich, velvety-red color. An extraordinarily fine variety. 15c each; \$1.50 dozen; \$11.25 hundred.

Flaming Vale. Very tall; long spikes with large, deep, cardinal-red flowers. Throat a little deeper. Pure self-color effect. Very good. 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$11.25 per hundred.

Highland Laddie. Large, massive and beautiful pink of a decided and pleasing shade. A very choice kind and a rapid multiplier. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$18.75 per hundred.

Indian Maid. Tall plant with a fine stem. The flowers are a beautiful peach blossom pink with beautiful deep throats. Very choice and distinct. 10c each; \$1 dozen; \$7.50 hundred.

Mary Pickford. An extraordinary flower and spike of most delicate creamy-white. It has a fine throat of soft sulphur-yellow. The stem and calix are white. 15c each; \$1.50 dozen; \$11.25 hundred.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton. Colored a bright rose-pink on a pure white ground. There is a giant blotch of rich carmine red on the lower petals. No grander variety in existence. 10c each; \$1 dozen; \$7.50 hundred.



Mixed Gladioli

SPECIAL COLLECTION

Fruitland Mixture of Large Flowering Gladioli

A splendid mixture of fine varieties. In it you will find a rich combination of bright colored flowers. A dozen fine bulbs—only.....

60c

SWEET PEA SEED

This is the finest Sweet Pea Seed ever grown in all favorite varieties

- COMMANDER GODSHALL, Rich violet blue.
- ROYAL PURPLE, A most popular variety.
- HAWLMARK PINK, Pink shaded with salmon.
- HAWLMARK LAVENDER, A splendid large flower.
- ELFRIDA PEARSON, Shell pink.
- HERCULES, A pure pink giant flower.
- HELEN LEWIS, A pink and orange flower.
- BARBARA, A superb salmon variety.
- CONSTANCE HINTON, A delicate white.
- FIERY CROSS, A striking orange scarlet.

Each:
 35c an ounce,
 \$1 for ¼ lb.,
 \$3.50 for 1 lb.

SUPERB SPENCER MIXTURE: 25c an ounce; 75c for ¼ lb.; \$2 for 1 lb.

ORDER BLANK

NOTICE—If remittance does not accompany order, shipment will be made C.O.D. unless references are furnished. In all cases one-half of the amount must accompany order.

To FRUITLAND NURSERIES

P. O. DRAWER No. 910

AUGUSTA - GEORGIA

DATE..... AMOUNT ENCLOSED, \$.....

IMPORTANT—We never substitute unless authorized. If you wish to substitute, should varieties first ordered be exhausted, write here the word "YES".....



SHIP TO.....

STREET ADDRESS or BOX NUMBER.....

TOWN..... STATE..... COUNTY.....

SHIP VIA.....

(Write "Freight," "Express," "Parcel Post" or "Use Your Discretion.")

Many small shipments can be sent by Parcel Post at a much cheaper rate than Express. When instructing to ship by Parcel Post, ADD AMOUNT OF POSTAGE TO REMITTANCE (about 15% of list price.)

In giving this order it is understood that same is subject to stock being sold and no liability is to attach to FRUITLAND NURSERIES when frost, drought or other casualties beyond their control prevent delivery of stock that may be contracted for. We give no guarantee other than printed in our Catalog.

Quantity	FULL NAME OF VARIETY	Size	Price, Each	TOTAL

(Continue order on other side of sheet)

SIGNATURE OF CUSTOMER.....

ADDRESS.....

TOTAL

ORDER NO.....

Quantity	FULL NAME OF VARIETY	Size	Price, Each	TOTAL
TOTAL				

SPECIAL NOTE—Read Carefully

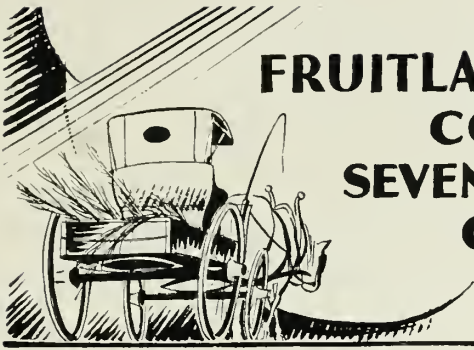
We desire the names of persons who you know are interested in flowers and beautiful surroundings; those who are building fine new homes or have grounds that need landscaping. If you know of only one or two send them in to us with your order. It will be a favor to us and one we will appreciate.

.....

NOTE—Please give street address with above names when necessary.



FRUITLAND NURSERIES COMPLETES SEVENTY TWO YEARS OF BUSINESS



WE have just completed our seventy-second year of selling satisfaction-insured nursery stock. Our reputation has been built through long years of experience in growing and providing plants that will not only make your grounds more fruitful and beautiful, but which will grow with the best blooms and the greatest vigor.

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY

Being the oldest nursery in the South and one which has maintained a steady reputation over the country, from its establishment in 1856 until today, you may be sure we are a bit proud of our record and guard it cau-

tiously. We are constantly extending our efforts to give greater satisfaction and accommodation to you than you can find elsewhere.

WE APPRECIATE YOUR ORDERS

Our efforts have undoubtedly not been in vain. Our business expands constantly. The friendship and support of our customers has been greatly appreciated. We feel no concern could win this friendship without giving service, maintaining fair dealing, and furnishing best quality products.

Today, as never before, we are able to offer great benefits to you. Order from us and we will see that you are highly satisfied.

We are Glad to Serve You in any Way We Can

We will be glad to give you kindly and personal service in any matters involving the growing of successful nursery stock. Please consider this a personal invitation to call upon us whether you are seeking high quality nursery stock or any advice pertaining to its use, growth and care.

In preparing this catalog we have constantly been guided by the wish to make it as helpful as possible for you. In it you will find many of your questions explained and a great many suggestions. This is a good book and you will find it worthwhile to save it for future reference. Should it not answer a particular question of yours, remember you can write to us.



JAMES G. BAILIE

We want to be true friends to our customers. You may rest assured we will always treat you as such. Being friends we wouldn't think of sending you anything but the best stock and wouldn't think of not helping you to get the finest results from it.

We will be glad to hear from you. Write us how your plants are getting along. We are always interested. Visit us, if you can. Remember we want to know you and wish to serve you to your best advantage.

James G. Bailie

President,
FRUITLAND
NURSERIES.



ORDERING MADE EASY

Read before ordering

WHEN TO ORDER—ORDER NOW—Do not wait until you are ready to plant. Frequently orders sent late in the season cannot be filled in full. Send us your order now; it will be filed until you desire it shipped. When making out your order, write the full and correct name of the article desired, as given in catalog. Give size and catalog price. Never give local names, as different plants frequently have the same local name.

Always address all communications to FRUITLAND NURSERIES, Drawer 910, Augusta, Ga., and not to individuals.

NOTE—All quotations are for immediate acceptance, subject to stock being sold. No liability to attach to us where frost, drought or other casualties beyond our control prevent delivery of stock that may be contracted for.

RESERVING ORDERS—When purchasers desire these to be reserved for weeks or months after the opening of the shipping season, they must be paid for in full at the time of ordering.

NAME AND ADDRESS—Always write your name plainly upon order-sheet in catalog. A lady should always sign herself Miss or Mrs., and always use the same initials. Give your postoffice, county and state, also street or postoffice box number, and the name of your nearest express office.

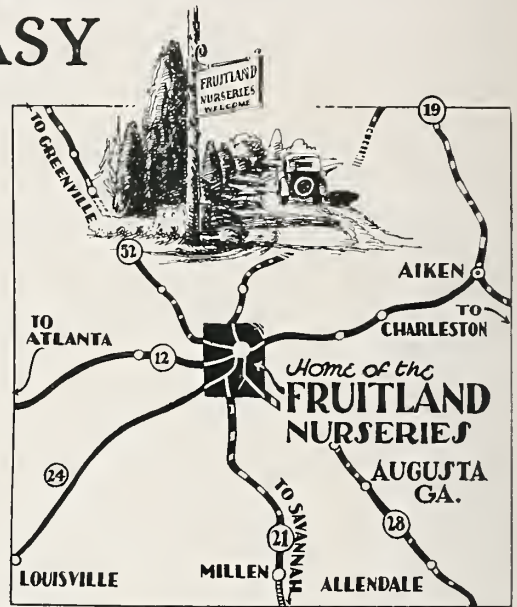
SHIPPING DIRECTIONS AND FACILITIES—Give plain and explicit directions for shipping. If by freight, state route. When no directions are given, we shall use our best judgment in forwarding; but in all cases shipments are at purchaser's risk after receipt from the transportation company. Freight and express rates will be given upon application. Augusta being the terminal point of seven lines of railroad, enables us to secure rates of freight to all points. Owing to the fact that nursery stock has been advanced to first class rate by the express companies, the express charges are a great deal higher than heretofore. On all small packages we would advise that they be sent by Parcel Post, but sufficient postage must be sent with order or we reserve the right to ship via express. If no instructions are given we will use our judgment in shipping via express or Parcel Post. Large shipments will have to be sent via express or freight.

PACKING—All articles in this catalog packed free, except when for export, as such orders require large quantities of specially prepared packing material, and entail much extra labor and care in preparation. This extra packing is charged at actual cost. We maintain a large force of experienced packers, and only the most expert are entrusted with this work.

TERMS OF PAYMENT—Cash with order, or satisfactory reference before shipment; or if preferred, will ship goods with Bill of Lading attached to Sight Draft, through express or bank. On all C. O. D. and Sight Draft Orders we require 25 per cent of the bill remitted before shipment.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee every tree or plant to be in a perfectly healthy condition, up to grade and first class in every respect when leaving our hands. Our Nurseries are free from disease. Certificate of State Entomologist is attached to every shipment. We fumigate our stock with hydrocyanic acid gas before shipping, as required by state law, so that assurance of freedom from insects or disease of any kind is made doubly sure. We guarantee satisfaction.



WE WANT YOU TO VISIT US

Our Nursery is located on highway No. 52. Drive out Broad Street, about five miles and you will see the sign at our entrance. Come any time.

PRICES—All prices quoted are net. We offer no premiums, discounts, or gratuities. Five trees or plants of a class will be billed at the 10 rate; 40 trees at the 100 rate; 400 at the 1,000 rate, viz.: Five Pecans will be billed at the 10 rate; 40 at the 100 rate, etc.

REMITTANCES—Remittances should be made by Post Office or Express Money Order, or by Checks on Augusta or New York. As our banks charge exchange on checks (minimum charge ten cents) on all points except Augusta, New York, and a few large cities, please add one-fourth of one per cent on private checks. We cannot be held responsible for losses when remittances are not made as directed above. Cash sent through the mails is at sender's risk. **Make remittances payable to Fruitland Nurseries.**

RESPONSIBILITY—We have no connection whatever with any other nursery, and our responsibility extends only to persons purchasing direct from us. We are not responsible for failure arising from delays or exposure in transit, defective planting, unfavorable weather conditions, or improper treatment and cultivation. If any Nursery stock, etc., proves untrue to description under which it is sold, Seller shall be liable to the Purchaser only and to no greater extent or amount than the purchase price of such Nursery stock, etc., and the Seller except for the aforesaid agreed liability and in respect to such purchased Nursery stock, etc., gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter.

ERRORS—We exercise the utmost care in filling orders, and always put in more than is ordered, but during the rush of the busy season an error is occasionally made, and satisfactory correction will be promptly made upon notification. Keep a copy of your order for comparison. All claims for errors must be made **within five days** after receipt of goods; otherwise they will not be entertained.

SHIPPING SEASON—This usually commences about the middle of October, or as soon as the plants are sufficiently dormant to lift with safety, and for all open ground trees and plants continues until the middle of March, or until the buds begin to swell. Pot grown plants can be safely sent out any time of the year. When specimen plants are selected at the nurseries, a slightly higher price will be charged.



Let us help you Plan your Grounds

It is easy and inexpensive to use our Landscape Service



OUR Landscape Department is maintained to serve you and to help you solve your planting problems. Your investment in trees, shrubs and plants can be made to bring results which will be highly profitable, as well as gratifying from the standpoint of beauty. We help you plan your planting to secure the best placing of trees and shrubs so as to obtain immediate results and permanent satisfaction.

No matter how extensive or how small your problem, we can develop a planting plan for you that will be a source of pleasure through the years. We will furnish this service at actual cost.

If a visit to your grounds is made, there is a moderate charge to cover the service for each day's time in travel and consultation, plus traveling and living expenses. This arrangement enables you to obtain this valuable and helpful service, at a figure so nominal it need hardly be considered.

CALL OR WRITE US TODAY

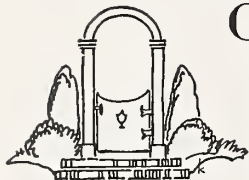
You may obtain this service by calling or writing us about your problems. We suggest that you do not wait until planting time is here, but write us early. If we are to draw a plan, please send us accurate dimensions of your property, home and other buildings, and their location; also the location of roads, walks, and the direction in which the house faces. We need this information to plan your place intelligently.



Our experience in arranging such plantings as this is available to you through our landscape department.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Southern Grown for Southern Homes



ORNAMENTAL shrubs are extensively used in beautifying all homes. Homes large and small alike, need the finishing touch given by planting to make them homelike and attractive. A small investment in planting pays for itself many times over by increasing the value of your property and your satisfaction in owning it.

Shrubby properly planted and massed finds its chief use in softening the lines of a foundation, or of borders, edges of walls and boundaries; in filling depressions, screening objectional views; in covering slopes or dividing areas. From spring until frost there may be a succession of bloom. Even after the leaves have dropped, the brilliant berries and branches of many varieties add cheer and color to the winter landscape. Proper selection as to height and careful choosing of varieties will insure the accomplishments mentioned and provide a source of indescribable pleasure to the home owner.

Aithaea Frutex. See Hibiscus Syriacus.

AZALEA

Azalea calendulacea. (A. lutea.) (Great Flame Azalea.) This is one of our most magnificent native flowering shrubs, producing about the middle of April, quantities of clusters of large flowers of many shades of yellow, orange, buff, and shades of red. The plant remains in bloom for several weeks. Some plants attain a height of from six to eight feet. When planted in masses, its great beauty is brought out. Mixed colors.

Azalea nudiflora. (Pinxterbloom.) (Wood Honey-suckle.) The well known native variety which pro-

duces pinkish white flowers in early April before the leaves appear.

PRICES.	Each	10
2-2½ ft. strong clumps transplanted.	\$3.00	\$27.50
18-24 in. clumps transplanted	2.50	22.50
12-18 in. clumps transplanted	2.00	17.50

BERBERIS—(Barberry)

Berberis thunbergi. (Thunberg's Barberry.) A dwarf shrub from Japan; leaves small, bright-green, changing in autumn to beautiful tones of orange, scarlet and crimson; yellow flowers produced in early April, followed by red berries which are produced in great profusion and which last the entire winter. A popular plant for massing and for hedges.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 in., well-branched.....	\$.75	\$6.00
18-24 in., well-branched.....	.50	4.50
12-18 in., well-branched.....	.40	3.50

BUDDLEIA

Buddleia davidi magnifica. (B. variabilis magnifica.) (Oxeye Butterflybush.) Flowers of a deep shade of violet; plant is also tall grower; blooms from June until frost; very ornamental. The best Buddleia yet introduced.

Buddleia lindleyana. (Lindley Butterflybush.) Leaves small and narrow, flowers smaller than davidi and color a violet purple. Excellent for massing.

PRICES.	Each	10
4-5 ft., heavy.....	\$1.25	\$10.00
3-4 ft., heavy.....	1.00	8.00
2-3 ft., well-branched.....	.75	6.00
18-24 in., well-branched.....	.50	4.00

Shrub planting is an investment which increases in value through the years.



CALYCANTHUS

Calycanthus floridus. (Butneria florida.) (Common or Strawberry Shrub.) The native sweet or brown shrub. Flowers double, chocolate-colored, very fragrant, blooms in early April and lasts for several weeks.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$1.00	\$8.00
2-3 feet .....	.75	6.00
18-24 inches .....	.50	4.00

CALLICARPA

Callicarpa americana. (American Beautyberry.) With purple berries produced in clusters; very effective in fall and early winter. This beautiful plant is not sufficiently appreciated.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet .....	.50	\$4.50
18-24 inches .....	.40	3.50

CASSIA

Cassia floribunda. A free-flowering plant, perfectly hardy here. Large, orange-yellow, pea-shaped flowers produced in great profusion from July until frost. Attains a height of 6 to 8 feet. A most effective lawn plant.

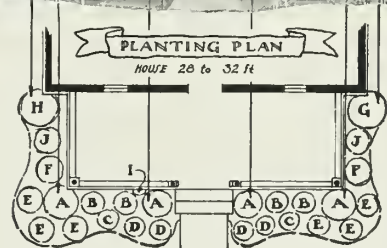
PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet .....	.75	\$6.50
2-3 feet .....	.60	5.00
18-24 inches .....	.40	3.50

CERCIS

Cercis siliquastrum. (Judas tree.) A large growing shrub or small tree, leaves heart shaped, assuming a yellow tone in autumn. This Judas Tree is the most profuse bloomer we have ever seen; deep lavender flowers, four times as large as that of the native Judas Tree, produced in large bunches. When in full bloom the tree is a mass of color. This tree originated at the P. J. Berkmans' Nurseries and is a great favorite.

PRICES:	Each	10
8-10 feet	\$3.00	
6-8 feet	2.50	\$22.50
5-6 feet	2.00	17.50
4-5 feet	1.50	12.50

A GOOD PLAN TO FOLLOW



Key No.	Name	Size	Each Price	Catalog Price
A	2 Philadelphia coronarius	2-3'	.50	\$1.00
B	4 Hypericum moserianum	1 yr.	.50	2.00
C	6 Salvia greggi	1 yr.	.40	2.40
D	6 Berberis thunbergii	18-24"	.45	2.70
(Japanese barberry)				
E	10 Weigela rosea	18-24"	.55	5.50
F	1 Lonicera fragrantissima	2-3'	.50	.50
G	1 Spiraea vanhouttei	2-3'	.50	.50
H	7 Forsythia	2 yr.	.45	3.15
I	1 Clematis paniculata (vine)	2 yr.	.50	.50

PLAN No. 1

\$18.25

Our Special Price.....\$16.00



BUDDLEIA.

CHIONANTHUS

Chionanthus virginica. (White Fringetree.) A very ornamental native shrub. In early April the plant is literally covered with white, fringe-like flowers. 2-3 feet, \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per 10.

CLETHRA

Clethra alnifolia. (Sweet Pepper Bush, or White Alder.) A hardy, compact shrub, attaining a height of three to five feet. Leaves dark green; flowers creamy white, fragrant, in erect racemes. One of our finest flowering shrubs. Blooms in May.

PRICES:	Each	10	Each	10	
2-3 feet75	\$6.00	18-24 inches60	5.00

CYDONIA

Cydonia japonica. (Flowering Quince.) Mixed colors.

PRICES:	Each	10	Each	10	
3-4 feet	\$1.25	\$10.00	2-3 feet	1.00	8.50
18-24 inches .....				.75	6.00

DEUTZIA

Deutzia scabra. (Pride of Rochester.) Double white, back of petals faintly tinted with pink; large panicles; blooms middle of April, and continues to bloom three or four weeks.

Deutzia scabra crenata. (Fuzzy Deutzia.) Flowers pure white, single, produced in great profusion in April. A tall grower.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, very heavy .....	.75	\$6.50
3-4 feet, very heavy .....	.60	5.50
2-3 feet, very heavy .....	.50	4.50
18-24 inches, very bushy .....	.35	3.00

We have probably the finest collection of deciduous shrubs in the South.



DEUTZIA.

DEUTZIA—Continued

Deutzia scabra candidissima. (Snowflake Deutzia.) Flowers pure white, double, produced in great abundance middle of April. A tall-growing variety.

Deutzia rosea floribunda. (Shellpink Deutzia.) Same as Deutzia scabra candidissima, except that some of the outer petals are rosy purple. Very desirable; blooms last of April, or a little later than Pride of Rochester.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, very heavy.....	\$.75	\$6.50
3-4 feet, very heavy.....	.60	5.50
2-3 feet, very heavy.....	.50	4.50
18-24 inches, very bushy.....	.35	3.00

Deutzia gracilis. (Slender Deutzia.) Flowers pure white, bell-shaped; quite dwarf. This plant blooms early in April and is valuable as a pot plant for winter blooming in conservatory.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	\$.75	\$6.50
12-18 inches .....	.50	4.50

Dogwood. See Cornus.

EUONYMUS

Euonymus bungeanus. (Winterberry Euonymus.) A tall growing Chinese shrub; branches slender; leaves dark, shiny green; fruit bright red, very showy. Yellowish flowers produced in late spring. A most desirable deciduous shrub. Ultimate height 8 to 12 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 feet	\$1.00	\$8.50
4-5 feet .....	.75	6.50
3-4 feet .....	.50	4.50

EXOCHORDA—(Pearlbush)

Exochorda grandiflora. (Common Pearlbush.) A desirable, large growing shrub, attains a height of from 8 to 10 feet. Large, pure white flowers produced in great profusion about middle of March. When in full bloom the plant has the appearance of a snowbank. When planted in a mass, this plant is most conspicuous.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, well branched.....	\$1.25	.....
3-4 feet, well branched.....	1.00	\$8.00
2-3 feet, well branched.....	.75	6.00
18-24 inches, well branched.....	.50	4.50

FORSYTHIA—(Golden Bell)

Forsythia intermedia. (Border Forsythia.) A tall variety with slender, arching branches; flowers golden-yellow, produced in great profusion. Attains a height of from 8 to 10 feet; blooms in March.

Forsythia suspensa. (Weeping Forsythia.) A graceful variety with long, slender drooping branches. Leaves dark, shining green, flowers yellow, produced in great profusion in March. Attains a height of 6 to 10 feet.

Forsythia suspensa fortunei. (Fortune Forsythia.) Similar to F. suspensa, but habit is more upright and vigorous. Flowers golden-yellow, frequently with twisted petals. A desirable variety. Grows to a height of 8 to 10 feet. Blooms in March.

Forsythia viridissima. (Greenstem Forsythia.) Flowers golden yellow, produced in great profusion last of February or early in March. Most effective when planted in large groups.

PRICES:	Each	10
Four years, 5-6 ft., well-branched	\$1.00	\$8.50
Four years, 4-5 ft., well branched .....	.75	6.00
Three years, 3-4 ft., well-branched .....	.60	5.00
Two years, 2-3 ft., well-branched .....	.50	4.50



FORSYTHIA.



EXOCHORDA.

We are 72 years old and still growing.



HIBISCUS

Hibiscus syriacus. (Althaea Frutex.) (Shrub-Althaea.) The flowers are produced from May until September. When planted in masses of contrasting colors, the effect is most pleasing. The varieties we offer are nearly all of dwarf growth and are far superior to the old sorts. Single, semi-double and double. When ordering state color desired.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, extra strong.....	\$.60	\$5.00
3-4 feet, extra strong.....	.50	4.50
2-3 feet, well-branched.....	.40	3.50

Althaea Standards. A standard form of this beautiful flower.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	\$1.00	\$8.00
3-4 feet .....	.75	6.00

Honeysuckle. See Lonicera.

HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea opuloides. When given a rich, moist soil, where they are protected from the afternoon sun of summer, and the plants kept well enriched, there is nothing more attractive than a mass of well-developed specimen Hydrangeas. They are also very desirable when grown singly



HYDRANGEA.

or in tubs. Several varieties vary in color from pale rose to blue. This variation is due to certain chemicals contained in the soil.

Can supply white, pink and blue. When ordering state color desired.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 in., well-branched	\$1.50	\$12.50
18-24 in., branched	1.00	8.50
12-18 inch .....	.75	6.50

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. (Peegee Hydrangea.) Produces in July immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several weeks. A most valuable shrub. A large bed of this plant makes a most striking appearance. This shrub should be grown in rich ground and cut back severely during winter.

PRICES:	Each	10
Two years	\$.75	\$6.50
One year .....	.50	4.00



HIBISCUS SYRIACUS.

HYPERICUM

Hypericum moserianum. (Goldflower.) A beautiful dwarf shrub, attaining a height of one to two feet. In this section almost an evergreen; leaves dark green; large, single, bright, golden-yellow flowers two inches in diameter; a very desirable plant; most effective

REFERENCE LIST OF SHRUBS FOR GENERAL PLANTING

Low-growing Deciduous Shrubs for Foundation Planting

- Berberis thunbergii
- Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora
- Hypericum
- Salvia greggi
- Spiraea froebeli
- Spiraea anthony waterer
- Spiraea thunbergii
- Symphoricarpos vulgaris

Medium and Tall-Growing Varieties for Massing in Corners and Back-grounds

- Buddleia
- CalliCARPA
- Deutzia
- Exochorda
- Forsythia
- Hibiscus
- Lonicera
- Philadelphus
- Spiraea
- Punica (Pomegranate)
- Syringa (Lilac)
- Viburnum
- Weigela

Varieties especially valuable for Fruit and Flower

- CalliCARPA
- Calycanthus
- Chionanthus
- Cydonia japonica
- Euonymus bungeanus
- Lonicera
- Punica (Pomegranate)
- Symphoricarpos
- Vitex



Our catalog is your guide to Southern planting.



HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM.

HYPERICUM—Continued

when planted in masses. Blooms from early May throughout the entire summer.

PRICES:	Each	10
Three years, extra heavy	..... \$ .85	\$7.50
Two years, extra heavy	..... .60	5.00
One year, well-branched	..... .50	4.00

JASMINUM—(Jasmine)

Jasminum floridum. A very desirable variety with flexuous branches and very pretty foliage. Golden-yellow flowers half an inch in diameter produced during summer. Hardy as far north as Washington.

PRICE:	Each	10
Three years	..... \$ .50	\$4.00

Jasminum nudiflorum. (Winter Jasmine.) A very graceful, hardy, drooping shrub with dark green bark which gives the plant the appearance of being evergreen; leaves dark-green; bright yellow flowers freely produced in early January and continuing for some time. One of the first plants to bloom. Hardy at New York.



LONICERA

Jasminum primulinum. (Primrose Jasmine.) An evergreen in this section, but further north loses its foliage in winter. An improvement upon Jasminum nudiflorum.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet, very heavy	..... \$ .75	\$6.00
18-24 in., well-branched	..... .50	4.00

KERRIA

Kerria japonica florepleno. (Double Kerria—Globe Flower.) This is an old favorite. It is of spreading habit, with double yellow bloom about an inch in diameter, which appears early in April; effective for massing. Attains a height of about five feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
Three years, strong	..... \$1.00	\$8.50
Two years, strong	..... .75	6.50

**LAGERSTROEMIA—
(Crape Myrtle)**

Lagerstroemia indica. (Crape Myrtle.) A very popular and free flowering shrub, or small tree, which produces blooms in great abundance throughout the summer. The flowers are beautifully fringed and are borne in large clumps. A massing of these, or a single specimen, makes a most striking effect. Commences to bloom in May. We offer four colors: White, crimson, pink and purple.

All plants will be pruned before shipping.

Crape Myrtles will sometimes remain dormant, not putting out leaves for a year. They should be cut back, kept watered and the ground around them loosened lightly.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, well-branched	..... \$1.50	\$12.50
3-4 ft., well-branched	..... 1.00	8.00
2-3 ft., branched	..... .75	6.00
18-24 inches	..... .60	5.00



CRAPPE MYRTLE.

LESPEDEZA

Lespedeza formosa. (Desmodium penduliflorum. Purple Bushclover.) A very beautiful shrub with drooping branches. Rosy-purple flowers are produced in late summer. Height three to five feet.

PRICE:	Each	10
Three year	..... \$1.00	\$8.50

**LONICERA—(Honeysuckle)
Bush or Upright Form**

These plants are vigorous growers and free bloomers, and are readily cultivated.

Lonicera fragrantissima. (Winter Honeysuckle.) Highly esteemed for its exceedingly sweet-scented pinkish-white flowers which appear in February and continue to bloom for a long time.

Lonicera morrowi. (Morrow Honeysuckle.) A Japanese variety, producing early in April a profusion of white flowers, followed by a mass of bright red fruit.

Lonicera pink. A Japanese variety of medium growth, producing very freely in early April beautiful pink flowers.

Lonicera manchuriana. (Manchurian Honeysuckle.) Flowers pure white. Blooms in March and lasts six weeks; berries red or yellow. A very showy variety.

Lonicera tatarica. (Tatarian Honeysuckle.) A large-growing variety with dark-green foliage, and pink colored flowers in April, followed by crimson fruit.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	..... \$ .75	\$6.50
2-3 feet, bushy	..... .50	4.50
18-24 in., well-branched	..... .40	3.50

If you want good shrubs, order them from this catalog. We grow them.



MERATIA

Meratia praecox. (Oriental Sweet Shrub.) A Japanese shrub, producing exquisitely fragrant yellow flowers, usually about January 1st, and lasting for about four weeks. The flowers appear before the leaves, and when in full bloom it is a most pleasing plant. It blooms at a period when our gardens are scarce of flowers. Very scarce. This is the first time in several years we have been able to offer this plant.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	\$1.25	\$11.00
12-18 inches	1.00	9.00

Pearl Bush. See Exochorda.

PHILADELPHUS—(Mockorange)

Very handsome and vigorous growing shrub with large foliage and beautiful flowers, which are produced in great profusion the latter part of April and early May.

PRICE:	Each	10
18-24 inches	\$.75	

Philadelphus bouquet blanc. A fine new variety with semi-double white flowers; very free bloomer.

Philadelphus coronarius. (Sweet Mockorange.) Flowers pure white, very sweet, produced in great profusion.

Philadelphus gordonianus. (Gordon Mockorange.) A variety attaining a height of from 10 to 12 feet, leaves broad, bright-green; pure white flowers produced in dense racemes; blooms late.

Philadelphus grandiflorus. (Big Scentless Mockorange.) A conspicuous variety, with very large white flowers.

Philadelphus laxus. (Drooping Mockorange.) Flowers very large, white, produced in clusters. A very fine and desirable late blooming variety.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	\$.60	\$5.00
3-4 feet .....	.50	4.00
2-3 feet .....	.40	3.50

Philadelphus virginial. Large semi-double fragrant flowers, sometimes two and one-half inches across. A new variety. Also blooms during the summer.

PRUNUS

Prunus glandulosa glabra albiplena. (Dbl. White-flowering Almond.) A beautiful dwarf shrub, producing in early spring, before the leaves appear, a mass of small double white flowers. One of the best early flowering shrubs.



PHILADELPHUS.

PRICES:	Each
3-4 feet	\$1.50
2-3 feet	1.00

Prunus glandulosa trichostyla sinensis. (Dbl. Pink-flowering Almond.) Same as the double white Almond, except the flowers are double pink. A very beautiful shrub.

PRICES:	Each
2-3 feet	\$1.50
18-24 inches	1.00

Prunus mume. (Japanese Apricot.) A very early blooming variety. In January the tree is literally covered with a mass of double pink blossoms, making a most conspicuous tree for a lawn. Very scarce.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 feet	\$1.50	\$12.50
4-5 feet	1.25	10.00

Prunus triloba plena. (Double Flowering Plum.) A native of China; a very desirable early flowering ornamental shrub. Double flowers of a delicate pink shade are produced in enormous quantity along the slender branches. Blooms April 1st.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	\$1.25	\$10.00
3-4 feet	1.00	8.00



PRUNUS TRILOBA PLENA.

THIS PLAN WILL HELP YOU



Key No.	Name	Size	Each	Catalog
			Price	Price
A	2 Arborvitae, thuja orientalis	3-4'	\$3.00	\$6.00
B	2 Juniperus pfitzeriana	18-24"	3.00	6.00
C	2 Hypericum moserianum	1-yr.	.50	1.00
D	1 Photinia serrulata	18-24"	1.50	1.50
E	6 Abelia grandiflora	12-18"	.55	3.30
F	1 Laurocerasus officinalis (English Laurel)	18-24"	1.75	1.75
G	4 Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora	1 yr.	.50	2.00
H	3 Jasminum primulinum	2-3'	.50	1.50
I	4 Spirea froebeli	18-24"	.75	3.00
J	1 Weigela rosea	2-3'	.75	.75
K	1 Syringa (Lilac)	3-4'	1.00	1.00
L	1 Ivy (Ilex-rax helix)	Heavy	.35	.35

PLAN No. 2

\$28.15

Our Special Price.....\$26.00



PUNICA—(Pomegranate)

Very valuable, summer-flowering, tall-growing shrubs. Perfectly hardy in the South. Flowers are produced in great profusion very early in May, and last almost during the entire summer. Foliage bright, lustrous green. Very conspicuous and desirable.

- Punica granatum alba.** Double; white.
 - Punica granatum rubra.** Beautiful double red flowers.
 - Punica granatum variegata.** Sometimes double-red and double variegated blooms will appear on the same plant.
- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
| 4-5 ft., heavy, well-branched..... | \$1.00 | \$8.50 |
| 3-4 ft., heavy, well-branched..... | .75 | 6.50 |
| 2-3 ft., branched..... | .50 | 4.50 |

SALIX—(Pussywillow)

Salix discolor. (Pussywillow.) The well-known Pussy-willow with silky catkins which precede the leaves in early spring.

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------|
| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
| 3-4 feet | \$1.00 | \$8.50 |
| 2-3 feet | .75 | 6.50 |
| 18-24 inches | .50 | 4.50 |

SALVIA

Salvia greggi. (Autumn Sage.) This is native of Western Texas, and is, therefore, extremely hardy; it can stand zero weather and resists drought. It begins to bloom in early spring and lasts until the blooms are killed by frost; the flower is carmine; plant grows to a height of three to four feet and a corresponding width; very effective for massing; a most satisfactory plant.

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------|--------|
| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
| Three year, heavy..... | \$1.00 | \$8.50 |
| Two year, heavy..... | .75 | 6.00 |



SPIRAEA REEVESIANA.

HOW TO CARE FOR SHRUBS



In planting shrubs, first prepare the soil by ploughing or spading. Dig a hole large enough to allow the roots to spread out naturally. Plant the shrub a trifle deeper than it stood in the nursery, covering the roots a little at a time and firmly packing the soil about the roots with the feet. After planting, keep the ground free from weeds and grass by cultivating. This is important.

Pruning—Do not fail to properly prune your shrubs as soon as planted. The success of your plants depends upon proper pruning. All deciduous shrubs should be pruned annually. The tops and branches should be cut back one-third or one-half if necessary; all dead branches and weak growth should be removed, and care must be exercised not to cut off the blooming wood. All shrubs that flower on the previous year's growth should not be pruned until June or July, after the blooming period has passed. To this class belong the Althaeas, Cydonias, Deutzias, Forsythias, Philadelphus, Spirea, etc. Do not fail to fertilize your shrubs at least once a year.

SPRING BLOOMING SPIREA

Spiraea prunifolia plena. (Double Bridalwreath Spirea.) A beautiful early-blooming variety, with small, double white flowers. Commences to bloom in early March.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------|--------|
| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
| 2-3 feet | \$.60 | \$5.00 |
| 18-24 inches | .50 | 4.50 |

Spiraea reevesiana lanceata. (Reeves Double Spirea.) With large, round clusters of double-white flowers which cover the entire plant. Blooms latter part of March and continues for several weeks.

Spiraea reevesiana. (Reeves Single Spirea.) Produces large clusters of single white flowers, covering the entire bush; flowers very free.

Spiraea vanhouttei. (Vanhoutte Spirea.) A graceful shrub, growing six to eight feet in height. Produces a profusion of single white flowers during the latter part of March. One of the most popular Spireas.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|--------|
| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
| 4-5 feet, well-branched..... | \$.75 | \$6.50 |
| 3-4 feet, well-branched..... | .60 | 5.50 |
| 2-3 ft. | .50 | 4.00 |

Spiraea thunbergi. (Thunberg Spirea.) A very beautiful dwarf variety with many slender branches forming a dense bush. The leaves in autumn assume brilliant shades of orange and scarlet. Commences to bloom first of March and lasts for some time. Most desirable for a low hedge and for massing.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------|--------|
| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
| 24-30 inches | \$.85 | \$7.50 |
| 18-24 inches | .60 | 5.50 |
| 12-18 inches | .50 | 4.50 |

**FRUITLAND SPECIAL
GLADIOLUS COLLECTION**

of Large Flowering Gladioli

Our own mixture of the finest assorted large flowering Gladioli. A splendid assortment and a big value.

One Dozen Bulbs..... **60c**



If any plant you have in mind grows well in the South, we have it.



PERPETUAL BLOOMING SPIREAS

Spiraea anthony waterer. (Anthony Waterer Spirea.) A remarkable free-flowering shrub, with upright branches. Attains a height of about three feet. Leaves bright green, with frequent variegations of yellow. If blooms are cut off as soon as they begin to fade, the plant will bloom the entire season. Makes a low-growing hedge.

Spiraea froebeli. (Froebel Spirea.) A fine, free-growing sort; rosy colored flowers, produced last of April in large, flat heads. The young foliage tinted dark red.

Spiraea japonica ovalifolia. (White Japanese Spirea.) Flowers white, of very dwarf growth. Commences to bloom early in April.

PRICES:	Each	10
Four years, extra heavy.....	\$1.00	\$8.50
Three years, extra heavy.....	.75	6.50
Two years, extra heavy.....	.50	4.50

Spiraea billardi. (Billiard Spirea.) A tall-growing variety. Flowers bright pink, produced in long dense panicles. Commences to bloom in May and lasts throughout the summer. Very showy.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	\$.75	\$6.50
3-4 feet .....	.60	5.50
2-3 feet .....	.50	4.00

STEPHANANDRA

Stephanandra flexuosa. (Cutleaf Stephanandra.) A very graceful and desirable shrub, attaining a height of three to four feet, with spreading, drooping branches; leaves serrated. At the time of unfolding these are tinted with red. During the summer the leaves are of a deep glossy green, and in autumn tones of reddish purple are assumed. White flowers in soft feathery racemes are produced in May.

PRICE:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$.75	\$6.00

SYMPHORICARPOS

Symphoricarpos racemosus. (Common Snowberry.) A graceful shrub, growing four to six feet tall, slender drooping branches, flowers white followed by clusters of white berries which remain upon the plant for months.

Symphoricarpos vulgaris. (Coralberry.) A native shrub growing naturally from New York to Texas; four to six feet tall. Purplish-red berries are produced in great profusion. They remain upon the plant all winter, making it especially desirable for landscape planting.

PRICES:
Three year plants, 75 cents each, 10 for \$6.50; two year plants, 50 cents each, 10 for \$4.50.



SNOWBERRY.

"SHRUBS ALWAYS HAVE GROWN NICELY"

University, Miss., January 19, 1927.

The shrubs received from you have always arrived in good condition and have grown nicely.

William Hemingway.



SPIRAEA FROEBELI.

A PLEASING SHRUB GROUP FOR THE CORNER OF THE YARD



HERE is an attractive shrub group to be planted in a corner of the lot where the plants can be left to develop into their full and natural beauty. The varieties are selected for interest in fruit, flower, and form and to make a most harmonious and interesting corner bed planting.

Key No.	Name	Size	Each	Price
A	5 Soiraea reevesiana	2-3'	.40	2.00
B	4 Cydonia japonica	18-24"	.50	2.00
C	1 Lagerstroemia (Crane Myrtle)	2-3'	.75	.75
D	4 Jasminum nudiflorum	18-24"	.40	1.60
F	4 Forysthia	2-3'	.50	2.00
F	1 Populus nigra italica	6-8'	.75	.75

PLAN No. 3 \$9.10

Our Special Price.....\$7.25

Plant the rear lawn to make an out-of-door living room.



SYRINGA—(Lilac)

These old-fashioned shrubs have been popular for ages. Our collection embraces some of the old as well as the cream of the new European sorts. The first blooms appear here the latter part of March. The Lilac will give the best results in fertile soil, moderately moist, but well-drained.

We can supply both single and double varieties. When ordering, state color desired.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet, well-branched.....	\$1.09	\$8.50
2-3 feet, branched.....	.75	6.00
18-24 inches .....	.50	4.00

TAMARIX—(Tamarisk)

Tall-growing shrubs, with slender branches and small, delicate leaves which resemble the cypress. Flowers small, pink, produced in great abundance. An excellent plant for the seashore.

Tamarix gallica. (French Tamarix.) Foliage light, glaucous green; flowers pink.

Tamarix odessana. (Odessa Tamarix.) A new variety, with pale rose flowers, blooming earlier than T. gallica.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 feet, very heavy.....	\$.75	\$6.50
4-5 feet, very heavy.....	.60	5.00
3-4 feet, heavy.....	.50	4.00

VIBURNUM—(Snowball)

Viburnum opulus. (European Cranberrybush.) A tall shrub with spreading branches. Flowers single white, produced in flat clusters the latter part of April. Berries scarlet; these remain all winter. Very showy.

Viburnum opulus sterile. (Common Snowball.) Produces large globular clusters of white flowers in early April. An old favorite.



SYRINGA.

Viburnum tomentosum plicatum. (Japanese Snowball.) A beautiful variety of upright, bushy growth; produces heads of white flowers in great profusion. Far superior to the old Snowball. Blooms early in April; lasts several weeks.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet, branched.....	\$1.00	\$8.50
18-24 inches, branched.....	.75	6.50

VITEX—(Chaste or Hemp Tree)

Vitex agnus-castus. (Lilac Chaste-Tree.) This is a valuable shrub or medium growing tree. Flowers in spikes, blue color, blooming early in May and lasting for a long time.

Vitex agnus-castus alba. (White Chaste-Tree.) Same as above, but with white flowers. A very desirable shrub.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-6 feet, well-branched.....	\$.75	\$6.50
3-4 feet, well-branched.....	.60	5.50
2-3 feet, well-branched.....	.50	4.50

White Fringe. See Chionanthus.

WEIGELA—(Diervilla)

Hardy, profuse-blooming shrubs of spreading habit. These are among the showiest of the garden shrubs, producing in early April great masses of showy flowers.

Weigela hybrida candida. (Snow Weigela.) Pure white; excellent.

Weigela hybrida Mt. Blanc. Blooms similar to candida, except that flowers at first are white; later turning to light pink.

Weigela hybrida Eva Rathke. Flowers deep carmine red; profuse bloomer and continues in bloom for a long time.

Weigela rosen. (Pink Weigela.) Flowers are light pink; compact grower, free bloomer.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$.85	\$7.50
2-3 feet .....	.75	6.50
18-24 inches .....	.60	5.50

STIM-U-PLANT

Use stimulant tablets. A concentrated plant food for shrubs, roses and vegetables. Gets marvelous results; easy to apply. Small package, 25c; 100 tablets, 75c; 1000 tablets in bucket, \$3.50. Full directions.



WEIGELA.

A few broad-leaved evergreens mixed with your shrubs will increase the attractiveness of your plantings.



ORNAMENTAL TREES



TREES are needed to frame the views of the house and give protection from the sun. Plant the trees in the border or on the lawn and you will be pleased with their value. Not only do they furnish beauty and shade but they screen out undesirable views, furnish privacy, ornament your grounds and act as windbreaks.

Acacia. (Mimosa. See Albizzia.)

ALBIZZIA—(Mimosa)

Albizzia julibrissin. (Acacia Julibrissin.) (Silk tree.) A rapid-growing tree, with spreading branches and a low, flat-topped head; foliage fine and feathery; pink flowers in large heads borne at tips of branches; blooms middle of May and continues for several weeks; a remarkably fine tree.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
10-12 ft., extra heavy	\$3.50	
8-10 ft., heavy	2.00	\$17.50 \$150.00
6-8 ft., heavy	1.50	12.50 100.00
5-6 ft.,	1.00	8.50 75.00

ALEURITES—(Tung-oil Tree)

Aleurites fordii. (Tung-oil Tree.) A medium sized tree indigenous to Central China; reaches a height of 20 to 30 feet, with a spread of 20 to 30 feet. The rather large, pinkish white flowers, which appear in large numbers in April, with the broad handsome, green leaves following, make the tree a valuable ornamental. It thrives best in well-drained and sand-clay loams. The tree is reported to live to the age of 30 years or more. The apple-like fruits contain several large nut-like seeds which yield the valuable tung-oil or China wood oil of commerce, used extensively in paints and varnishes.

PRICES:	Each	10
10-12 feet, heavy	\$2.00 \$17.50
8-10 feet	1.50 12.50
6-8 feet	1.00 8.00

AMYGDALUS—(Flowering Peach)

During March these double-flowering peaches are covered with a mass of beautifully formed and highly colored flowers. These trees cannot be too highly recommended for early spring blooming. They are perfectly hardy and will thrive in any soil in which other peaches will grow.

Amygdalus persica alboplena. (Double Whiteflowering Peach.)

Amygdalus persica carnea floreplena. (Double Pinkflowering Peach.)

Amygdalus persica rubroplena. (Double Redflowering Peach.)

PRICES:	Each	10
One year, 5-7 feet, extra heavy	\$1.50 \$12.50
One year, 4-5 feet, extra heavy	1.25 10.00
One year, 3-4 feet, well-branched	1.00 8.50

CELTIS—(Hackberry)

Celtis occidentalis. (Hackberry.) One of the most popular and desirable shade trees for avenue or street planting; of rapid growth. As the Hackberry is difficult to

Fruitland Grown Trees Are Better

It pays to plant our nursery grown trees instead of trees dug up in the woods. Our trees have well developed tops and roots. They look well and grow well, which cannot be said of the spindly looking forest seedlings.

transplant, the tree must be pruned to a single stem, the roots kept moist and not exposed to the air.

PRICES:	Each	10
10-12 feet	\$2.00 \$17.50
8-10 feet	1.50 12.50
6-8 feet	1.00 8.50

Cerasus. (Flowering Cherry.) See Prunus.

CERCIS—(American Redbud)

Cercis canadensis. (American Redbud.) A fast growing round headed tree with large, leathery, heart-shaped leaves. The last of March, before the foliage appears, the tree is covered with a profusion of delicate reddish-purple flowers.

PRICES:	Each	10
8-10 feet	\$2.00 \$17.50
6-8 feet	1.50 14.00
5-6 feet	1.25 10.00

CORNUS—(Dogwood)

Cornus florida. (Flowering Dogwood.) The native large whiteflowering Dogwood. A most effective plant for the lawn.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 feet	\$2.50 \$22.50
4-5 feet, well-branched	2.00 17.50
3-4 feet, well-branched	1.50 12.50
2-3 feet, branched	1.00 9.00

Cornus florida rubra. (Redflowering Dogwood.) Similar to the white-flowering Dogwood, but the flowers are of a deep rose color. Early in the season it produces large quantities of flowers, which make it a most effective tree.

PRICES:	Each	
3-4 feet	\$4.50
2-3 feet	3.00

Elm. See *Ulmus.*

GINKGO

Ginkgo biloba. (Salisbury adiantifolia.) (Maidenhair-Tree.) A most beautiful and interesting Japanese tree. Of large size, rapid and erect growth. Foliage resembles that of the Maiden-hair Fern. One of the most desirable shade trees we have. Free from insect diseases. A very popular tree in many cities for street and avenue planting. Considerably used in Washington, D. C. Ultimate height 60 to 80 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	\$1.00
3-4 feet75 \$6.50

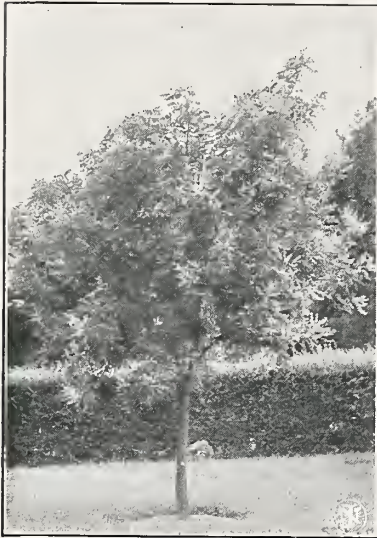
KOELREUTERIA

Koelreuteria paniculata. (Golden-rain-Tree.) A most beautiful, hardy, ornamental shade tree from China, with broad, flat, spreading head of large compound-ovate leaves, which are of a dull red when first appearing in the spring, later assuming a dark-bright green. During the latter part



ALBIZZIA JULIBRISSIN.

Ornamental trees provide comfort, and add beauty and value to your property.



KOELREUTERIA.

KOELREUTERIA—Continued

of May large panicles of yellow flowers are produced for at least three weeks. These completely envelope the entire head of the tree. The flowers are followed by bladder-like seed pods, which make the tree very attractive for several weeks after the blooming period. We recommend this tree highly. Height, 25 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10		Each	10
8-10 feet	\$2.00	\$17.50	5-6 feet	\$1.25	\$10.00
6-8 feet	1.50	12.50	4-5 feet	1.00	8.50

Linden. See Tilia.

LIQUIDAMBAR—(Sweetgum)

Liquidambar styraciflua. (Sweetgum.) One of our handsome native trees of upright and symmetrical growth. Especially showy in autumn, when the leaves change to either yellow or deep purple. Valuable for street and landscape planting.

PRICES:	Each	10		Each	10
10-12 feet, well branched	\$2.50	\$22.50		2.00	17.50
8-10 feet, well branched				1.50	12.50
6-8 feet, well branched					

LIRIODENDRON—(Tulip Poplar)

Liriodendron tulipifera. (Tuliptree.) A magnificent rapid-growing tree of pyramidal shape; foliage broad and glossy; flowers yellowish green, tulip-shaped. Valuable for street and lawn planting; also for lumber. Needs severe pruning when transplanting.

PRICES:	Each	10		Each	10
10-12 feet	\$2.00	\$17.50	6-8 feet	\$1.25	\$11.00
8-10 feet				1.50	12.50

MALUS—(Flowering Crab Apple)

Malus ioensis plena bechteli. (Bechtel Doubleflowering Crab.) This sweet-scented crab resembles very much, small pink roses. Very hardy and good for individual planting.

PRICE:	Each	
2-3 feet	\$1.50	

Malus halliana parkmani. (Parkman Flowering Crab.) Dwarf habit with rose-colored buds and pinkish white flowers when open. A good variety for group and mass planting.

Malus scheideckeri. (Scheidecker Flowering Crab.) A tall, upright grower, with small pink flowers in great profusion.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$2.00	\$17.50
2-3 feet	1.50	12.50

Malus baccata. (Siberian Crab.) A medium-sized tree, growing symmetrically. Fragrant white flowers borne in profusion.

Malus spectabilis. (Chinese Double-flowering Crab.) A small sized tree, producing a wealth of delicate, double pink flowers in early April.

The Flowering Crabs can be planted as specimens on the lawn or in masses, either in the border or open lawn.

PRICES:	Each	Each
5-6 ft.	\$3.00	3-4 ft. 2.00
4-5 ft.	2.50	2-3 ft. 1.50

MELIA—(China Tree)

Melia azedarach umbraculiformis. (Texas Umbrella-Tree.) A sub-variety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense, spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella. A most desirable tree of rapid growth, reaching 25 feet. Blooms in April.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
7-8 feet, very heavy, well-branched	\$2.50	\$22.50	150.00
6-7 feet, heavy, branched	2.00	17.50	100.00
5-6 feet, well-branched	1.50	12.50	100.00
4-5 feet, branched	1.00	8.00	75.00

MORUS

Morus alba pendula. (Weeping Mulberry.) A beautiful and hardy weeping mulberry. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender willowy branches drooping to the ground. Desirable for lawn, parks and cemeteries.

PRICE:	Each
5-7 feet stems, 2-year heads	\$2.00

Oak. See Quercus.



WEeping MULBERRY.

CONSULT OUR LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT. We make it easy for you to have beautiful grounds. See details, page 3.

Fruitland grown trees are transplanted and root pruned, that's why they grow better.



PLATANUS

Platanus occidentalis. (American Planetree.) (Sycamore.) The well-known variety. It is extensively used for street and park planting, especially where there is smoke. Ultimate height, 100 to 150 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
10-12 feet	\$2.50	\$22.50	\$200.00
8-10 feet	1.50	12.50	100.00
6-8 feet	1.00	8.50	75.00

POPULUS—(Poplar)

Populus eugenei. (Carolina Poplar.) A rapid growing native tree of upright growth. After the tree has attained a height of 15 to 20 feet it is advisable to cut the leader. The Carolina Poplar resembles the Cottonwood, but is quite distinct.

Populus nigra italica. (Lombardy Poplar.) The well-known Italian variety. A tall, pyramidal, compact and rapid-growing tree; very hardy; extensively planted in the southern part of Europe. Very desirable where formal effect is desired.

Populus simoni fastigiata. (Simon Poplar.) A remarkable new variety of the small-leaf Chinese Poplar of very pyramidal habit; resembles the Lombardy, but makes a more pleasing impression; a very rapid grower.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
12-14 feet	\$2.00	\$17.50	\$150.00
10-12 feet	1.25	10.00	85.00
8-10 feet	1.00	8.50	75.00
6-8 feet .....	.75	6.50	55.00

PRUNUS—(Flowering Cherry and Plum)

Prunus avium plena. (Doubleflowering Cherry.) This is a remarkably fine tree. In early spring it produces a wealth of pure, double white flowers which are frequently so numerous that they conceal the branches; each individual flower resembles a miniature rose.

PRICE:	Each	10
4-6 feet	\$2.00	\$17.50

Prunus cerasifera pissardi. (Purpleleaf Plum.) The most valuable of all purple leaved trees. It retains its deep color throughout the warmest weather and its leaves last until midwinter. We cannot endorse it too highly.

PRICE:	Each	10
4-6 feet	\$1.00	\$8.00

QUERCUS—(The Oak)

All of our oaks have been several times transplanted, and, therefore, have a good root system; but, nevertheless, all oaks must be severely pruned when transplanted; otherwise there is danger of the tree dying.

Quercus palustris. (Pin Oak.) The tree is shapely and symmetrical, leaves are of a beautiful tone of green, in autumn fading to a brilliant scarlet. This is one of the most desirable trees for street and avenue planting. Grows 50 to 60 feet high.

PRICES:	Each	10
12-15 feet, specimens.....	\$5.00	
6-8 feet	2.50	\$22.50
5-6 feet	2.00	17.50

Quercus phellos. (Willow Oak.) A very graceful variety with narrow lanceolate leaves, resembling those of the willow. Well-known native tree, but extremely difficult to secure.

PRICES:	Each	10
10-12 feet, specimens.....	\$4.00	
8-10 feet	3.00	\$27.50
6-8 feet	2.50	22.50
5-6 feet	2.00	17.50

Quercus suber. (Cork Oak.) This is the Oak which produces the cork of commerce. Usually the first crop of cork can be taken when the tree is ten years of age. The tree thrives well here; attains a height of about 50 feet; is ornamental as well as useful. Keep trees well mulched until thoroughly established.

PRICES:		From Pots	
18-24 inches	\$1.50	12-18 inches	1.00



TEXAS UMBRELLA.

SALIX—(Willow)

Salix babylonica. (Babylon Weeping Willow.) The well-known variety.

Salix japonica. (Japanese Weeping Willow.) Being an improvement on Salix Babylonica, as it puts out its leaves about ten days later in the spring, which thus protects it from the injuries of late frost.

PRICES:	Each	10
6-8 feet, heavy.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
5-6 feet, heavy.....	1.25	10.00
4-5 feet, heavy.....	1.00	8.00
3-4 feet, heavy.....	.75	6.00

Sweet Gum. See Liquidambar.

TAXODIUM

Taxodium distichum. (Bald Cypress.) A very tall growing tree having a broad, pyramidal shaped head; fine feathery foliage.

	Each	10
5-6 feet	\$2.50	\$22.50
4-5 feet	2.00	17.50

TILIA—(Linden)

Tilia americana. (American Linden.) A handsome and desirable, large-sized tree of rapid growth. Indigenous from Canada to Texas. Leaves heart-shaped, dark-green, in autumn turning to a golden hue. Most desirable for street planting. Succeeds best in rich soil.

PRICES:	Each	10
10-12 feet, heavy.....	\$2.50	
8-10 feet	2.00	\$17.50
6-8 feet	1.50	12.50

Tulip Tree. See Liriodendron.

ULMUS—(Elm)

Ulmus americana. (American Elm.) A handsome tree of rapid and stately growth. Branches long and graceful.

Extensively used for avenues and streets. We have an exceptionally fine stock of symmetrical and stocky trees.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
10-12 feet	\$2.00	\$18.50	\$160.00
8-10 feet	1.50	12.50	100.00
6-8 feet	1.00	8.50	75.00

Ulmus pumila. (Dwarf Asiatic Elm.) A comparatively recent introduction from China. Tree makes rapid growth and is far superior to Ulmus americana, as it stands drought and severe extremes of temperature. Very hardy and disease resistant.

PRICES:	Each	10
8-10 feet	\$2.00	\$17.50
6-8 feet	1.50	12.50

Umbrella China. See Melia.

Willow. See Salix.



LOMBARDY POPLAR.

We will be pleased to have you visit Fruitland Nurseries and select your own trees.



HEDGES — Always Beautify as They Serve

HEDGES form a living wall or fence which grows in beauty from year to year. For low hedges or dividing lines, use *Abelia*, *Berberis* or *Spiraea*, as described below. These are all graceful in form with beautiful foliage and flowers. For formal planting, use the *Privets*, *Buxus*, and *Carolina Cherry*. They are evergreens, dense and compact in growth, and easily cared for.

Note: Not less than 40 plants will be furnished at the 100 price; not less than 400 at the 1,000 price.

ABELIA

Abelia grandiflora. (Glossy Abelia.) This beautiful broad-leaved evergreen is becoming a very popular hedge plant. As this makes a very bushy growth, set plants 18 to 24 inches apart.

PRICE: 100
12-18 in., strong plants,
from open ground \$45.00

BERBERIS—(Barberry)

Berberis thunbergii. (Japanese Barberry.) A dwarf shrub from Japan; leaves small, bright green, changing in autumn to beautiful tones of orange, scarlet and crimson. Yellow flowers produced in early April followed by a profusion of red berries lasting the entire winter.

PRICES: 100
18-24 inches \$35.00
12-18 inches 25.00

BUXUS—(Box)

Buxus sempervirens. (Common Box.) We offer a fine lot of very compact, thrifty plants of our own growing.

PRICES: 100
8-10 inches \$25.00
6-8 inches 20.00
4-6 inches 15.00

Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa. (True Dwarf Box.) This is the variety so extensively used in the old-time gardens for edging walks and beds. It is of very slow growth, and its ultimate height is from four to five feet. The plants should be set from three to four inches apart. We offer a superb lot of home-grown plants.

PRICES: 100
6-8 inches \$25.00
4-6 inches 15.00
3-4 inches, two years 12.50



Plant a privet or barberry hedge along the lot line.

LIGUSTRUM—(Privet)

Ligustrum amurense. (Amur Privet.) The true variety. For the South it is far superior to the California Privet, which loses its leaves during winter, whereas the Amur River Privet retains its foliage throughout the entire year. Since 1866 we have cultivated and distributed millions of the Amur River Privet, and it is without doubt the most popular evergreen hedge plant of the day. It is of rapid growth, adapts itself to almost any soil not too arid or extremely wet. If properly treated, a hedge may be secured in two years after planting.

PRICES: 100 1000
2-3 feet, well-branched \$8.00 \$65.00
18-24 in., well-branched, transplanted 6.00 50.00

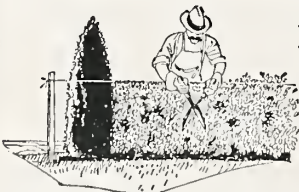
NOTE—To save freight, we always cut back Amur River Privet before shipping, unless instructed to the contrary. This also avoids the possibility of the plants heating, should there be delay in transit.

SPIRAEA

Spiraea thunbergii. (Thunberg Spirea.) A very beautiful dwarf variety with many slender branches forming a dense bush. The leaves in autumn assume brilliant shades of orange and scarlet. Commences to bloom first of March and lasts for some time. Most desirable for a low hedge and for massing.

PRICE: 100 PRICE: 100
18-24 inches.... \$50.00 12-18 inches.... \$40.00

IT IS EASY TO GROW HEDGES



How to Trim

At planting, cut tops back to 4 or 6 inches above the ground. Each spring the hedge can be

trimmed back to the desired height and width. Frequent trimming during early summer will make the hedge grow dense. Trim both the sides and the top or else the hedge will grow wider at the top and become open at the bottom.

How to Plant a Privet Hedge

Prepare the ground by plowing or spading to the proper width and depth. Open the trench 12 inches wide by 15 deep. Apply to this a liberal amount of well-rotted stable manure, and if this is not available, bone meal or some high-grade fertilizer. Mix the manure or fertilizer thoroughly with soil. Set the plants in a straight line in the trench one foot apart, about one inch deeper than they originally stood in the nursery row. Firm the earth well about the roots, level off, and then cut the plants back to within four inches of the ground. In the spring, after the plants have made a growth of six or eight inches, cut off one-half this growth, both sides and top, and proceed in a like manner with each succeeding growth until your hedge has reached height and width desired. Cultivate well.

The South is noted for its beautiful hedges. Plant a hedge this year.



BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

Fine for year-round color



NO GROUP of plants claims greater beauty than the Broad-leaved Evergreen group. There is need in all plantings for them. Their lovely green foliage gives color all through the year, especially in winter when warmth and color is so much needed. We grow a large collection of Broad-leaved Evergreens. Our plants are frequently transplanted, pruned, and are given plenty of space and are therefore stately, vigorous and healthy. Varieties which would not transplant successfully if grown in the open ground, are grown in pots.

ABELIA

Abelia grandiflora. (Glossy Abelia.) One of our most beautiful, popular and satisfactory Broad-leaved Evergreens. The graceful, drooping stems and branches are covered with dark, glossy leaves which in winter assume a metallic sheen. From the middle of May until frost this plant produces an immense quantity of tubular-shaped white flowers about an inch long which are borne in clusters. During the growing season it is advisable to pinch off the ends of the long shoots. This will make the plant dense and compact. For single specimens, for groups, or for a hedge, we cannot too strongly recommend this plant. Hardy as far north as Philadelphia. Has also been successfully grown in sheltered positions in Massachusetts, and, even when partially killed back, young shrubs flower profusely the same season.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, specimens	\$2.50	
3-4 feet, specimens	1.50	
2-3 feet, strong, from open ground	1.00	\$9.00
18-24 inches, strong, from open ground	.80	7.00
12-18 inches, strong, from open ground	.65	5.50

ACACIA

Acacia farnesiana. (Sweet Acacia.) A well known and popular plant. Branches thorny; foliage with minute leaflets; flowers in round yellow balls; very fragrant. Blooms are produced freely in February and March. Hardy on Southern coast.

PRICE:	Each
From pots	\$1.00

PLANTING EVERGREENS



NEARLY all plants taken from the open ground are lifted with a ball of earth around the roots. This is wrapped in moss, excelsior, or burlap. Plants with burlap around the ball may be planted with the burlap left on. Before filling the hole, cut the string to loosen the burlap and release it

from the ball. It need not be removed from under the plant. When moss or excelsior wrapping is about the earth ball, this wrapping must be carefully removed. In no case should the earth about the roots be disturbed. If the ball of earth falls away from the roots the plant must be defoliated and cut back. It is advisable to prune severely and defoliate such plants as Camphor, Eleagnus, Ilex, Laurocerasus, Ligustrums, Neriums, Photinia, and Quercus.

Preparing the soil properly will give the best results. Dig holes of ample size. Place a layer of rich top soil mixed with compost in the bottom of the hole, set plant at proper depth and fill hole half full with earth. At this point pour in water freely, but do not wash soil from roots. Allow water to settle, put in more soil and firm it about the roots; then fill up the hole. Place a mulch of well rotted leaves to a depth of from four to six inches about the plants for protection in winter and summer.



ABELIA GRANDIFLORA.

ASPIDISTRA

Aspidistra lurida. (Common Aspidistra.) A fine evergreen plant with broad leaves. Does especially well in house or on porch. Requires very little attention or light.

PRICES:	Each
8-10 leaves	\$1.50
4-7 leaves	1.00

AUCUBA—(Golddust Tree)

This beautiful plant is not sufficiently appreciated. When in the open ground it gives the best results if planted in a shaded situation, in a somewhat moist, though rich, well-drained soil. Aucubas are especially desirable for city gardens when same are exposed to smoke. These plants are also largely used for vases, urns and window boxes. Hardy at Washington, D. C.

Aucuba himalaica. (Himalayan Aucuba.) A strong growing variety with large, dark, glossy leaves. Produces a profusion of scarlet berries which make a fine contrast with the rich, green foliage.

PRICES:	Each	10
30-36 inches	\$2.50	\$22.50
24-30 inches	2.00	17.50
18-24 inches	1.75	15.00
12-18 inches	1.50	12.50

Aucuba japonica variegata. (Golddust Tree.) A form of the above, with leaves beautifully spotted with yellow. Largely used for jardinières and window boxes; also for planting in masses.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	\$2.50	\$12.50
15-18 inches	2.00	\$17.50
	1.00	8.00

"MOST SATISFACTORY SHIPMENT EVER RECEIVED"

Gentlemen:

I received from you the shipment, March 12th. It came in a box big enough not to confine the abundant foliage in the least—each shrub perfect in condition—all balled and burlapped and thoroughly wet—all plants cross-braced so they could not shake or rub against a neighbor, and everything considered, quality, condition, safety, it was the most satisfactory shipment I have ever received. You are old enough to know how. I am indebted to you.

J. A. COLE,
University, Va., March 14, 1927.

Gladioli are wonderful for cut flowers. See our list of varieties, cover page 2.



AZALEA

Azalea amoena. (Amoena Azalea.) (Early Amoena.) A very dwarf-growing variety, producing small claret colored blooms. Excellent for a low hedge or for massing. Hardy at New York.

PRICES: Each

12-15 inches, well-branched	\$1.75
10-12 inches, well-branched	1.25
8-10 inches	1.00

Azalea hinodegiri. A magnificent, hardy, early-blooming Japanese Azalea; decided improvement over *A. amoena*, which it somewhat resembles in habit of growth, but it is a more vigorous grower and foliage is heavier. Bright carmine flowers are produced in enormous quantities. In fact, when in full bloom the plant is almost a solid mass of color. Remains in bloom for a long period. In the winter and fall months the foliage assumes a reddish appearance. This variety is hardy in New York.

PRICES: Each 10

10-12 inches	\$2.00	\$18.50	8-10 inches	\$1.50	\$14.00
6-8 inches				1.25	11.00

AZALEA INDICA—(Indica Azaleas)

These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy in the open in this latitude. Some varieties of the Indica Azaleas are hardy in the mountain sections also, but to get the best results Azaleas should be planted in a somewhat shaded situation, especially where they are protected from the hot afternoon sun of summer.

The best soil is one containing an abundance of leaf mold, peat and sand, but should be well-drained. Azaleas will not succeed in limestone soil.

The plants must be kept well mulched with rotted leaves, preferably leaves of hardwood trees. When planted in masses of solid, well-contrasting colors, the effect is most pleasing.

If the plants are grown in pots, they should be repotted after flowering and before the new growth begins. Keep the plants sheltered for a few days, and then plunge the pots in the open ground in a shady situation. By judiciously selecting the varieties, a continuous supply of flowers may be had from January until May.

We offer several thousand Indica Azaleas in about 50 varieties of the sizes as described below in all shades of crimson, scarlet, purple, salmon, white, and many exquisitely variegated, mottled and striped varieties in single flowers only.

Azaleas are liable to attacks of red spider and thrips, especially if the plants suffer from want of proper watering. We advise spraying with Sulpho-Tobacco Soap.

PRICES: Each 10

8-12 inches, branched	\$1.00	\$8.00
6-8 inches, branched .....	.75	6.00



A bed of Azalea Indica.

We can also supply the following varieties of Indica Azaleas in larger sizes: Formosa, Phoenicea, and Vitata Fortunei.

PRICES: Each 10

3-4 feet	\$4.00	\$37.50	2-3 feet	3.00	27.50
18-24 inches				2.50	22.50
15-18 inches, very bushy				2.00	17.50
12-15 inches, well-branched				1.50	12.50

Azalea kaempferi. (Japanese Azalea.) A beautiful variety introduced by the Horticultural Collector, Mr. E. H. Wilson. This beautiful Japanese shrub is very floriferous. Perfectly hardy at Boston, Mass. This is a most desirable addition to our collection of evergreen Azaleas. We can furnish plants in shades of pink and salmon.

PRICES: Each

12-15 inches	\$2.50	10-12 inches	2.00
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BERBERIS—(Barberry)

Berberis atrocarpa. A very handsome, new, hardy Barberry, introduced by the Horticultural Explorer, Mr. E. H. Wilson. This attractive evergreen grows to a height of about six feet, with a corresponding breadth.

It is very densely branched. The leaves are narrow and dark green, three to six inches long. An excellent hardy Berberis, one of the best.



MAHONIA BEALEI

PRICES: Each

18-24 inches	\$2.50	12-15 inches	1.50
15-18 inches	2.00		

CAMELLIA JAPONICA—(Japonica)

This is one of our specialties. We can supply quite a large number of varieties, and also have a large stock of plants according to color. Our plants are all healthy, and we give them special attention at all times. Most of the plants are double, though we have some semi-double and single.

Cultivation of Camellias for Open Ground. To get the best results Camellias should be planted in a partially shaded situation, especially where protected from the cold winds of winter and the hot afternoon sun of summer. Any good garden soil is suitable, but if mixed with leaf mold and well rotted cow manure better results will be obtained. The plants should be kept thoroughly mulched with well-rotted leaves.

PRICES: Each

24-30 inches, variegated only	\$3.00
18-24 inches	2.50
15-18 inches	2.00
12-15 inches	1.50
8-12 inches .....	.75

Cerasus caroliniana. See Laurocerasus.

CINNAMOMUM—(Camphor)

Cinnamomum camphora. (Camphor Tree.) (Camphora officinalis.) This desirable and beautiful tree is hardy at Augusta. Along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts it is largely used as a shade tree for street and avenue planting. The tree is of a very rapid and stately growth; leaves bright, glossy green. The young growth is very attractive, as it is tinged with red, which gives a most striking and pleasing effect. It does not thrive in wet situations. In transplanting, the plants from open ground will have their side branches cut back and the plants defoliated; otherwise loss is apt to ensue.

PRICES: Each 10 100

4-6 feet, very bushy	\$2.50	\$22.50	.....
3-4 feet	1.50	12.50	\$100.00
2-3 feet	1.00	8.00	70.00
18-24 inches .....	.75	6.50	60.00

There are no finer plants for Southern homes and gardens than our evergreens.



CLEYERA

Cleyera ochracea. (*Cleyera japonica*.) A shrub of medium height; foliage very glossy; flowers creamy white, produced in great profusion during June; delightfully fragrant; followed by red berries which are retained all winter.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$3.00	\$27.50
18-24 inches	2.50	22.50

COTONEASTER

Cotoneaster dielsiana. (*Diels Cotoneaster*.) A very satisfactory shrub with slender, spreading, arching branches. Ultimate height 6 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
30-36 inches	\$2.50	\$22.50
24-30 inches	2.00	17.50
18-24 inches	1.50	12.50
15-18 inches	1.25	10.00

Cotoneaster horizontalis. (*Prostrate Cotoneaster*.) Low, almost prostrate. Pinkish flowers. Attains a height of six feet.

Cotoneaster microphylla. A low growing, prostrate shrub. Dark green oval leaves; bright red fruit.

PRICES:	Each	10
12-15 inches	\$1.50	
10-12 inches	1.00	

Cotoneaster Simonsi. (*Simons Cotoneaster*.) A shapely shrub; leaves oval; flowers white with pinkish cast; bright red berries.

PRICES:	Each	10
30-36 inches	\$2.50	\$22.50
24-30 inches	2.00	17.50
18-24 inches	1.50	12.50
15-18 inches	1.25	10.00

**ERIOBOTRYA—
(Loquat: Japan Medlar)**

Eriobotrya japonica. This plant is practically hardy in the Piedmont Zone, but is at its best in the Coastal Zone. Trees of medium height, with long, glossy evergreen leaves; fruit bright-yellow, round or oblong, about the size of a Wild Goose Plum; borne in clusters from the end of February until May; seldom perfects fruit in this locality, but is very successful southward.

PRICES:	Each	10
Five year specimens	\$3.00	\$27.50
Four year	2.00	17.50
Three year	1.50	12.50
Two year	\$1.00	8.00

ESCALLONIA

Escallonia montevidensis. (*Montevideo Escallonia*.) A profuse blooming shrub attaining a height of 10 to 15 feet. Leaves bright, shining green, with white flowers, produced during June and July. Very scarce and desirable.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet, very bushy and compact.....	\$2.50	\$22.50
2-3 feet, very bushy and compact.....	2.00	

EUONYMUS

Euonymus japonicus. (*Evergreen Burningbush*.) Leaves dark, shining green. A fine plant for the lawn. Succeeds in almost any situation.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	\$1.25	\$10.00
15-18 inches	1.00	8.00
12-15 inches .....	.75	6.00

Euonymus japonicus aureovariegatus. (*Goldspot Burningbush*.) (*Golden Euonymus*.) A beautiful variety of this popular plant, with leaves variegated green and gold. A very striking plant.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	\$1.75	\$15.00
15-18 inches	1.50	12.50
12-15 inches	1.25	10.00

GARDENIA—(Cape Jasmine)

Very popular evergreen shrubs with bright, glossy foliage. Hardy as far north as Virginia and Tennessee. They do well in almost any well-drained



CINNAMOMUM CAMPHORA.
(See Page 18.)

soil. Large fragrant white flowers are freely produced from middle of May until fall.

Gardenia florida. Flowers in middle of May; very large, white, and very fragrant; foliage glossy.

Gardenia fortunei. (*Fortune Cape Jasmine*.) Flowers larger than those of *Gardenia florida*.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	\$1.50	\$12.50
12-18 inches	1.00	9.00

Gardenia radicans. (*Dwarf Cape Jasmine*.) A very dwarf trailing Cape Jasmine; foliage very small; flowers white, very fragrant. Most desirable where a low effect is desired.

PRICE:	Each	10
Well-branched, from pots.....	\$.75	\$6.00

ILEX—(Holly)

Ilex crenata. (*Japanese Holly*.) A much-branched evergreen shrub, with oval, crenate leaves. Makes a splendid specimen, and is also very desirable for hedge planting. Berries black.

PRICES:	Each	10
15-18 inches, very bushy.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
12-15 inches, very bushy.....	1.50	12.50

Ilex opaca. (*American Holly*.) In transplanting, the plants should be defoliated and the large sizes should also be severely pruned.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, specimens	\$4.00	
3-4 feet	2.00	
2-3 feet	1.50	

Grafted Plants.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$3.00	
2-3 feet	2.50	

Ilex topeli. An evergreen holly with narrow leaves and small red berries. A cross between American and Yaupon holly.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	\$2.00	
12-18 inches	1.50	

Ilex vomitoria. (*Yaupon*.) A native shrub with spreading branches and small, oval or oblong leaves. During the winter the tree is a mass of scarlet berries, which makes it a most conspicuous plant. Most effective when planted in clumps.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$2.00	\$17.50
18-24 inches	1.50	12.50
12-18 inches	1.00	8.50

At Fruitland we grow every plant in just the right kind of soil for its proper development.



ILLICIAM

Illicium anisatum. (Japanese Anisetree.) A handsome evergreen with broad, light-green leaves, which, when bruised, emit an anise fragrance. Attains a height of 10 to 20 feet. Very desirable.

PRICES:	Each	10	Each	10
4-5 feet	...	\$3.00	2-3 feet	... 1.50
3-4 feet	...	2.00	18-24 inches	... 1.00
				8.00

KALMIA—(American Laurel)

Kalmia latifolia. (Mountain Laurel.) A beautiful native, broad-leaved evergreen shrub, often attaining the size of a small tree. Its thick, waxy leaves are retained the year round, giving a striking effect. The pink and white geometrically shaped buds appear and expand into beautiful white and flesh-colored flower cups. Of greatest value for massing, making a handsome effect in the landscape. All from open ground.

	Each	10
18-24 inches, extra strong clumps	...	\$2.00
12-18 inches, extra strong clumps	...	1.50

LAUROCERASUS

Laurocerasus caroliniana. (*Prunus caroliniana.*) (Carolina Cherry-Laurel.) This well-known hardy evergreen can be safely classed as a tree, as it attains a height from 20 to 40 feet. It is very desirable as a single specimen or for grouping, as it makes a most effective background in landscape work. Can also be pruned in standard, pyramidal, and other formal shapes. We offer a fine stock of thrifty, transplanted plants. As the Carolina Cherry is difficult to transplant, it is always advisable to defoliate and cut back severely and will be so treated before shipment. All plants from open ground.

	Each	10	100
4-6 feet, heavy, bushy, B & B.	...	\$2.50	\$32.50
3-4 feet, heavy, bushy, B & B.	...	2.50	22.50
2-3 feet, heavy, bushy,			
bare roots	...	1.00	8.00
18-24 inches, bushy, bare roots	...	.75	6.00
12-18 inches, bushy, bare roots	...	.50	4.50

Laurocerasus caroliniana. Sheared plants.
PRICES: Each

4-5 feet	...	\$6.00	3-4 feet	...	4.00
2-3 feet	...			...	3.00

Laurocerasus officinalis. (English Cherry-Laurel.) These are valuable shrubs. Their principal merits are great vigor; beautiful, broad shining foliage; of easy cultivation, and thrive in any ordinary, good well-drained garden soil.

Not hardy north of Washington, D. C. They attain a height from 12 to 15 feet with a corresponding breadth. The plants do not bloom until they are several years old, when they produce spikes of small white flowers. For massing or for single specimens, few plants possess more advantages than the English Laurel.

PRICES:	Ea.
3-4 ft., bushy	...
2-3 ft., bushy	...
18-24 in., bushy	...
15-18 in., bushy	...
12-15 in.,	...

LAUROCERASUS CAROLINIANA. (Sheared Plant).



LIGUSTRUM—(Privet)

None of our broad-leaved evergreens give a greater form of foliage and growth than Ligustrums. For groups or individual specimens there is nothing more desirable.



SHEARED PRIVET.

Ligustrum amurense. (Sheared plants.) The well known hedge plants grown in tubs and kept trimmed in globe and pyramidal shapes. Excellent for urns and tubs.

PRICE:	Per Pair
2-3 feet, strong, bushy	...
18-24 inches	... 4.00

Ligustrum japonicum. (Japanese Privet.) A very handsome broad-leaved variety, with large, dark green leaves. Flowers produced in panicles followed by purple berries, which are retained during the winter, giving the plant a very pleasing appearance. This plant can be grown into a small tree, can also be trimmed into pyramidal, standard or other forms. Grows 20 to 30 feet.

Ligustrum japonicum aureum. (Golden Japanese Privet.) Same as *Ligustrum japonicum* except that the leaves are golden.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, specimen	...	\$3.00
3-4 feet, well-branched	...	2.00
2-3 feet, well-branched, bare roots	...	1.50
18-24 inches, well-branched, bare roots	...	1.00

Ligustrum japonicum excelsum superbum. (Silverleaf Privet.) A tall growing form of Japanese Privet. Leaves large, beautifully variegated white and green. Stands sun to perfection; in winter the dark-purple berries are very effective. Ultimate height, 12 to 15 feet.

PRICE:	Each
18-24 in., grafted, bare roots	...

Ligustrum japonicum marginatum aureum. (Goldleaf Privet.) A vigorous growing variety with large leaves beautifully margined with yellow. Stands the sun well. In winter the large bunches of purple berries combined with the yellow foliage make a very striking effect. Ultimate height, 15 to 20 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, grafted, bushy specimens	...	\$4.00
3-4 feet, grafted, bushy specimens	...	3.00
2-3 feet, grafted, well branched	...	2.00
18-24 inches, grafted, well-branched, bare roots	...	1.50

Ligustrum lucidum. (Glossy Privet.) A beautiful form of Japanese Privet. Leaves large, thick, ovate, lanceolate, of a very dark shining green. Large heads of white flowers produced in May, followed by black berries, which are retained throughout the winter. Hardy at Baltimore. A most desirable variety. Attains a height of 20 feet.

Ligustrum nepalense. (Nepal Privet.) Resembles the Japanese Privet, but of smaller and more compact growth, and leaves somewhat smaller. A desirable variety in every respect. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
30-36 inches, well-branched	...	\$3.50
24-30 inches, well-branched	...	2.50
18-24 inches, well-branched	...	2.00
15-18 inches, well-branched	...	1.50
12-15 inches, well-branched	...	1.00

Southern Amur Privet is fine for hedges. See Hedges, page 15.



MAGNOLIA

Magnolia grandiflora. (Southern Magnolia.) This is the grandest of all our native broad-leaved evergreen trees. It is a native of the middle sections of the Southern States, and succeeds best in a rich soil. Nothing more conspicuous can be seen among evergreens when its large, white flowers are fully expanded. Their period of blooming begins in the middle of April and lasts until August. Hardy at Philadelphia.

PRICES:	Each
3-4 feet, well branched.....	\$2.00
2-3 feet	1.50
18-24 inches	1.25
12-18 inches	1.00

NOTE—To lessen liability of loss from transplanting, leaves will be cut off from open-ground grown plants, unless we are instructed to the contrary. Our Magnolias have been twice transplanted, and have finely-branched roots.

Magnolia fuscata. See *Michelia fuscata*.



MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.

MAHONIA

Mahonia aquifolium. (Oregon Hollygrape.) A small shrub having lustrous, dark green leaves, yellow flowers followed by dark blue berries. A splendid plant.

Mahonia bealei. (Leatherleaf Hollygrape.) A Japanese Barberry. This splendid plant thrives in almost any situation, but does best in a partially shaded location, where the ground is well drained. Leaves very broad with five pairs of leaflets; flowers yellow, in long spikes during the first three months of the year, followed by dark purple berries. A magnificent evergreen. Hardy at New York in protected situations.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	\$2.50	\$22.50
18-24 inches	2.00	17.50
15-18 inches	1.50	12.50
12-15 inches	1.00	8.50

MICHELIA—(Banana Shrub)

Michelia fuscata. (*Magnolia fuscata*.) (Banana Shrub.) In the South one of our most popular and desirable evergreen shrubs. From early April until June the plant produces a quantity of yellowish-white flowers edged with maroon. The Banana-like fragrance is so pronounced that it is recognized several yards from the plant. A desirable conservatory shrub in the North.



NANDINA.

PRICES:	Each
18-24 inches	\$2.50
15-18 inches	2.00
12-15 inches	1.50

NANDINA

Nandina domestica. (Nandina.) A beautiful upright-growing shrub, with numerous reed-like stems springing from the same root. Leaves deep, glossy green, when young tinged with red. In winter beautiful coppery tones are assumed; white flowers produced in long panicles, followed by masses of small, bright red berries, which are retained all winter. Hardy at Washington, D. C. Ultimate height, 10 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet, specimens.....	\$4.00	\$37.50
18-24 inches, specimens.....	3.00	27.50
15-18 inches	2.00	17.50
12-15 inches	1.50	12.50
8-12 inches	1.00	8.50



LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM.

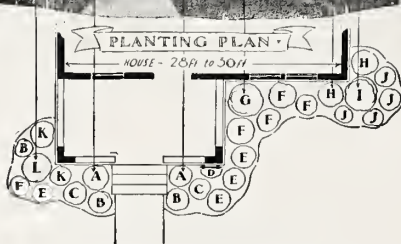
“VIGORO” PLANT FOOD

The best fertilizer we have found in years is available in Vigoro, a specially prepared plant food. Good for lawns and plants. Give it a trial. See page 47.

See illustration of Nandina in color on front cover.



A FOUNDATION PLANTING of Broad-leaved Evergreens for Homes Old and New



Landscape Plan No. 4

Key No.	Name	Size	Each Price	Catalog Price
A 2	Nandina domestica	15-18"	\$2.00	\$4.00
B 3	Hypericum moserianum	1 yr.	.50	1.50
C 2	Berberis Atrocarpa	12-15"	1.50	3.00
D 1	English laurel	15-18"	1.50	1.50
E 4	Abelia grandiflora	12-18"	.65	2.60
F 5	Spiraea thunbergi	12-18"	.45	2.25
G 1	Thea bohea	15-18"	1.50	1.50
H 2	Pyracantha yunnanensis	15-18"	2.00	4.00
I 1	Pittosporum tobira	15-18"	1.50	1.50
J 4	Jasminum primulinum	18-24"	.40	1.60
K 2	Ligustrum lucidum	15-18"	1.50	3.00
L 1	Nerium-Oleander	15-20"	1.00	1.00

\$27.45

Our Special Price.....**\$25.45**

NERIUM—(Oleander)

All Neriums are practically hardy in this latitude. They are also successfully grown along the coast of Southern New Jersey, but should be protected during winter. They commence to bloom the last of April and bloom throughout the summer. The Oleander is a most desirable plant for growing in tubs in conservatories.

Mme. Peyre. Very double, triple corolla; pale flesh.
Prof. Parlartorre. Pink, double corolla; very fine.
Single White. Strong grower; continuous bloomer.

PRICES: Each 10

From pots.		
30-36 inches, well-branched	\$2.00	\$17.50
20-30 inches, well-branched	1.50	12.50
15-20 inches	1.00	8.00
Double dark red, double dark yellow,		
double peach blow, cardinal, 15-20		
inches only	1.00	8.00
Double white, single white, 4-5 feet,		
specimens	5.00	.....

OSMANTHUS

Osmanthus fortunei. (Fortune Olive.) (Holly-Leaf Tea Olive.) A strikingly beautiful shrub with dark green, spiny-toothed leaves resembling the holly. In the spring and fall the plant is covered with de-

liciously fragrant white flowers. Without doubt this is one of the most desirable broad-leaved evergreens. Does well in most any situation, but will give best results when planted in rich soil and in partial shade. The trees attain a height of from 25 to 30 feet. Hardy at New York.

Osmanthus fragrans. (Olea fragrans.) (Sweet Olive.) (Tea Olive.) Small, white flowers produced in clusters, which emit a pleasing fragrance. As a conservatory shrub for Northern florists, it will be found invaluable. The blooming period begins in the fall and lasts for several months. It is of easy culture. Ultimate height, 18 to 20 feet.

PRICES: Each 10

15-18 inches	\$2.50	\$22.50
12-15 inches	2.00	17.50
10-12 inches	1.50	12.50
Osmanthus fortunei in larger sizes.		
24-30 inches	3.50	
18-24 inches	3.00	

PACHYSANDRA

Pachysandra terminalis. (Japanese Pachysandra.) (Japanese Spurge.) A low-growing evergreen, valuable as a ground cover. Bright green leaves; greenish-white flowers. Grows well in shady location.

PRICE: Each 10

	\$.25	\$2.00
--	--------	--------

PHOTINIA

Photinia serrulata. (Low Photinia.) A large evergreen shrub, or small tree, the foliage of which becomes very conspicuous in fall, when it assumes a red shade. Flowers white, in large corymbs, produced in early April. Strong plants from open ground. Plants will be defoliated before forwarding.

PRICES: Each 10

3-4 feet	\$2.50	18-24 inches	1.50
2-3 feet	2.00	12-18 inches	1.00

PITTOSPORUM

Pittosporum tobira. (Tobira Pittosporum.) A fine shrub, with dark green leaves clustered at the end of the branches. Plant is of compact growth; flowers yellowish-white, very fragrant, produced the middle of April and last a long time. A splendid shrub for specimens or massing, and can be trimmed in fanciful shapes. These plants from open ground.

PRICES: Each 10

18-24 inches, heavy	2.00	\$17.50
15-18 inches, well-branched	1.50	12.50
12-15 inches, branched	1.25	10.00
10-12 inches, branched	1.00	8.00

Pittosporum tobira variegata. (Variegated Pittosporum.) Similar to P. tobira, but with leaves beautifully margined white. Of more dwarf habit.

PRICE: Each 10

6-inch pots	\$1.75
-------------	--------

Privet. See Ligustrum.



PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA.

Try a few of our new varieties of Sweet Peas. See cover page 2.



One of the homes planted under the direction of our Landscape Department. We be glad to make a plan for you. See page 3.

PYRACANTHA

Pyracantha coccinea lalandi. (Laland Firethorn.) A beautiful sub-variety of evergreen burning bush. Very effective and desirable. Covered with a profusion of white flowers in early spring, followed by bright orange berries, which hang on all winter.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	\$2.50	.....
18-24 inches	2.00	.....
15-18 inches	1.50	\$12.50
12-15 inches	1.25	10.00

Pyracantha crenulata yunnanensis. A beautiful variety similar to lalandi but of a spreading, dwarfish habit. During the winter the plants are literally a mass of orange-yellow berries. Small dull green leaves.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet, heavy	\$4.00	\$37.50
2-3 feet, heavy	3.00	27.50
18-24 inches	2.50	22.50

QUERCUS—(Oak)

Quercus laurifolia darlington. (Evergreen Darlington Oak.) This is a very handsome form of evergreen. or laurel-leaved oak. The tree is of more upright growth than the live oak. A magnificent species, and very popular wherever known.

PRICES:	Each	10
10-12 feet	\$3.50	\$30.00
8-10 feet	2.50	22.50
6-8 feet	2.00	17.50
5-6 feet	1.50	12.50

NOTE—If dug with ball of earth, an additional charge will be made. As all evergreen oaks are difficult to transplant they must be defoliated and severely cut back before being set out. Keep the trees well mulched.

ROSMARINUS—(Rosemary)

Rosmarinus officinalis. (Rosemary.) A shrubby evergreen with blue flowers borne in the axils of the leaves; one of the old favorites among aromatic shrubs. Very effective in a border or for planting in clumps. Will be cut back to six inches to facilitate transplanting.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	\$.75	\$6.00
12-18 inches .....	.50	4.00

RHODODENDRON

Rhododendron catawbiense. (Catawba Rhododendron.) This is our native variety from the Allegheny Mountains, and those who have visited these mountains can appreciate this grand plant. Flowers lilac-purple.

Rhododendron maximum. (Rosebay Rhododendron.) Native of the Allegheny Mountains. Produces large trusses of pure white flowers. Blooms later than R. catawbiense.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	\$2.00	\$17.50
12-18 inches	1.50	12.50



Rhododendron flowers are noted for their beauty.

We are the South's Oldest Nursery and still growing.



RUSCUS

Ruscus aculeatus. (Butchersbroom.) A unique dwarf evergreen shrub, with acute or spiny bract-like leaves one-half to one and one-half inches long. Produces numerous red berries which are retained during winter.

PRICE:	Each	10
Strong plants	\$1.50	

THEA BOHEA

Thea bohea. (Bohea Tea Plant.) The true Assam Tea Plant, the leaves of which are used for making the tea of commerce. This beautiful shrub produces during winter large white flowers with wooly anthers, which have a resemblance to single camellias. A very desirable, low growing shrub.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	\$2.50	\$22.50
18-24 inches	2.00	17.50
15-18 inches	1.50	12.50

TRACHYCARPUS

Trachycarpus excelsa. (Windmill Palm.) A graceful and very ornamental variety, growing to a height of between 12 and 15 feet. Withstands intense cold without being injured.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	\$1.00	
18-24 inches	3.00	

VIBURNUM

Viburnum odoratissimum. (Sweet Viburnum.) A Japanese variety with broad glossy green leaves; of spreading growth. Attains a height of 10 feet. Very fragrant, pure white flowers in large panicles produced about the middle of April. A very handsome shrub.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	\$2.00	\$17.50
18-24 inches	1.50	12.50
12-18 inches	1.00	8.50

Viburnum suspensum. (Sandankwa Viburnum.) From the Loochoo Islands. A shrub of compact, rapid growth, attaining a height of six to eight feet. Leaves dark green, paler beneath. Flowers creamy white, resembling the Trailing Arbutus; blooms in February or March, followed by red fruit. Does best when protected from the afternoon sun of summer.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	\$2.50	\$22.50
18-24 inches	2.00	18.50
15-18 inches	1.50	13.50
12-15 inches	1.00	8.50

Viburnum tinus. (Laurustinus.) One of the handsomest and most satisfactory broad-leaved flowering shrubs; of rapid growth; attains a height of 10 feet. The flowers are creamy-white, produced in the greatest profusion in early February, and last for a long time; very fragrant. The buds, before opening, are of a bright red.

PRICE:	Each	10
8-12 inches	\$1.00	\$8.50

YUCCA

Yucca filamentosa. (Common Yucca.) A conspicuous plant with stiff evergreen foliage. The large clusters of creamy white flowers make a fine effect in summer. Excellent for massing.

PRICES:	Each	10
Five years	\$1.00	\$8.00
Four years .....	.75	6.00
Three years .....	.50	4.00



YUCCA.

SAVE YOUR TREES

It is a well known fact that trimmed or damaged trees are subject to disease and decay unless the wounds are properly dressed and covered.

FRAM'S TREE DRESSING which we list and describe on page 47 is the thing to use. It is easy to apply, just like a paint and it is scientifically prepared to contain the right substances to protect the tree and keep out moisture and disease. Everyone should keep this dressing on hand. In trimming trees, do not leave stubs projecting but trim close and paint the wood with Fram's Tree Dressing.

GRASS SEED

We have developed a special Southern evergreen "Fruitland Mixture" grass seed. There is no better grass seed for the southern section. See page 48 for description and prices.

CLIMBING ROSE COLLECTION



Beautiful Climbing Rose, Mary Wallace. See page 33.

Popular Varieties Priced Low

A fine collection of 6 of the best climbing roses. For trellis, walls or for sprawling over banks. These will give you a marvellous display of flowers.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Lady Gay | Six of our Best |
| 1 Pink Cherokee | 2-yr. Roses |
| 1 Gainsborough | Regular Price \$3.60 |
| 1 Solfatare | Special |
| 1 Tausendschon | Price \$2.65 |

We have the finest selection of roses in the South. Turn to page 29.

In the South everyone wants Azaleas. We have a fine supply.



CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

Fine for Rich Foliage in Winter or Summer

EVERGREENS are always in favor for landscape work, their deep green foliage making a strong background for the brilliant colors of summer; but it is in winter, when the Northern landscape is barren of color and foliage, and the beauty of the Southern greatly lessened, that they are most appreciated, the absence of other colors tending to bring out their beauty of form in a most striking manner.

Our Conifers are grown in the most careful and scientific manner. Nearly all of the open-ground plants have been grown one year in pots and then in the open ground, and are afterward several times transplanted. Therefore, we can offer our patrons plants with excellent root-systems.

Planting Evergreens

Place the plant in the properly prepared hole; cut the string, so that the burlap can be released from the ball of the plant, and plant in the same manner as instructions given under head of Broadleaved Evergreens. Keep the plants well watered and mulched. The best seasons for transplanting are from November to December, and from February to March, but in the lower sections, where the ground does not remain frozen during the winter, planting can be successfully done any time when the ground is in proper condition.

Arborvitae. See Thuja.

Biota. See Thuja.



CEDRUS DEODARA.



Such plantings as this add to the dignity and attractiveness of any home.

CEDRUS

Cedrus deodara. (Deodar Cedar.) The Great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains. A stately tree, attaining a height of 50 to 75 feet, foliage glaucous green; branches feathery and spreading; perfectly adapted to this climate.

PRICES:	Each
30-36 inches	\$4.00
24-30 inches	3.00
18-24 inches	2.50

Cedrus libani. (Cedar of Lebanon.) This historical tree needs no introduction on account of its association with antiquity and sacred writings. It is harder than the Deodara. Foliage dark green, sometimes almost bluish.

PRICES:	Each
4-5 feet, heavy.....	\$7.00
3-4 feet, heavy.....	5.00

CEPHALOTAXUS—(Yew)

Cephalotaxus harringtonia. (C. Pedunculata.) (Harrington Plum-Yew.) Medium-sized tree of compact and rather bushy habit; leaves from one to two inches long, dark glossy green. A beautiful variety. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches, branched.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
15-18 inches, branched.....	1.50	12.50
12-15 inches, branched.....	1.00	8.00

WE WILL PLAN an EVERGREEN PLANTING for YOU

The way to have the most attractive evergreen plantings is to let our landscape department plan with you. See page 3 for complete details.



We have probably the finest collection of coniferous evergreens to be found in the South.



CHAMAECYPARIS—Retinospora (Japan Cypress)

Chamaecyparis obtusa nana. (Dwarf Hinoki Cypress.) Very compact, foliage rich, dark green. Very valuable. This is the variety greatly used by the Japanese for growing in grotesque shapes.

PRICES:	Each	10
12-15 inches	\$2.00	\$17.50
10-12 inches	1.50	12.50
8-10 inches	1.25	10.00

Chamaecyparis pisifera. (Sawara Retinospora.) Foliage bright-green, somewhat pendulous. This is a very valuable and hardy form.

Chamaecyparis pisifera aurea. (Golden Sawara Retinospora.) In foliage and habit of growth similar to *C. pisifera*, except that the new growth is of a rich, golden hue; a very showy and valuable variety. Ultimate height, 20 to 25 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, very compact.....	\$6.00	
3-4 feet, very compact.....	5.00	
2-3 feet, very compact.....	2.00	\$17.50
18-24 inches, compact.....	1.50	12.50
15-18 inches	1.25	10.00

Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera aurea fulleri. (Retinospora fulleri aurea.) A form of *C. pisifera filifera aurea*, but of more intense golden hue. A very beautiful and rare form.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, compact.....	\$5.00	
3-4 feet, compact.....	3.00	
2-3 feet	2.00	
18-24 inches	1.50	

Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa aurea. (Golden-plumed Retinospora.) This is one of the best, hardiest and most desirable Chamaecyparis. Vigorous grower. Retains its color constantly; attractive. Ultimate height, 15 to 25 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 feet, very compact.....	\$10.00	
4-5 feet, very compact.....	7.00	\$60.00
3-4 feet, very compact.....	5.00	45.00
2-3 feet, very compact.....	3.00	27.50
18-24 inches, very compact.....	2.00	17.50
15-18 inches, very compact.....	1.50	12.50



CHAMAECYPARIS and JUNIPERS in the nursery row.

Chamaecyparis pisifera squarrosa sieboldi. (Siebold Retinospora, sometimes called Biota Rosedale.) A rather dwarf, but compact grower. Foliage bluish, changing to a purplish hue in winter; an attractive and conspicuous variety.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$4.00	
2-3 feet	3.00	\$27.50
18-24 inches	2.00	17.50

Chamaecyparis pisifera squarrosa veitchi. (Moss Retinospora.) Rapid grower; health-like foliage; bluish green; handsome and distinct. Ultimate height, 15 to 25 feet.

PRICES:	Each
6-8 feet, compact specimen.....	\$10.00
5-6 feet, compact specimen.....	8.00
4-5 feet	6.00

HOW TO SELECT EVERGREENS

IN SELECTING and placing evergreens you can secure much more pleasing results and avoid needless mistakes by considering the form and the height of the different types. For your convenience in selecting evergreens we are listing them in groups according to their habits of growth. For their general appearance you may refer to the examples illustrated.



Group One. These evergreens are alike only in their general shape or outline. Many of them are adaptable for specimen plantings on the lawn, massing in groups, or for screen plantings. Included in this group are: *Cedrus Atlantica*, and *Pinus densiflora*.



Group Two. These evergreens are medium height growers suitable for backgrounds and foundation plantings. They are useful to give height at corners and accent at each side of a doorway. Included are: *Chamaecyparis pisifera* and its variety *aurea*, *Thuja occidentalis*, *Thuja orientalis*.

Group Three. Upright columnar varieties for accent purposes and formal effects in the foundation or garden planting. Included are: *Cryptomeria japonica*, *Cupressus arizonica*, *Juniperus communis*, *Thuja orientalis aurea pyramidalis*.



Group Four. A dwarf form which is more or less round or globular in shape. Very useful for foundation planting, either by themselves or in front of taller-growing varieties. Included is: *Thuja occidentalis globosa*.



Group Five. This variety is the intermediate group between the upright and creeping types. A desirable variety for foundation planting. An example is: *Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana*.



Group Six. A creeping form which is at home on slopes where it can spread out at will. An example is: *Juniperus sabina*.



Years of experience in growing and planting enable us to give you practical advice. Call on us.



CUPRESSUS

Cupressus arizonica. (Arizona Cypress.) A variety of rather moderate growth and of slender, pyramidal habit; foliage pale, glaucous green, assuming a brown tint in winter. Very hardy and rare.

PRICES:	Each	Each	10
4-5 feet	\$5.00	30-36 inches	\$2.50
3-4 feet	3.50	24-30 inches	2.00
18-24 inches		1.50	\$12.50

Cupressus sempervirens pyramidalis. (Columnar Italian Cypress.) This well-known and popular conifer is most desirable where a formal effect is desired. It is of compact and shaft-like habit; ultimate height, 60 to 80 feet.

PRICES:	Each	Each	10
4-5 feet	\$5.00	30-36 inches	3.00
3-4 feet	4.00	24-30 inches	2.50
18-24 inches		1.50	\$22.50
			12.50



JUNIPERUS OBLONGA.

JUNIPERUS—(Juniper)

Juniperus communis. (Common Juniper.) One of the best and hardest varieties with spreading, erect branches. There are several forms of this Juniper, some of them forming a tree 30 to 40 feet high.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, compact...	\$4.00	\$37.50
3-4 feet, compact...	3.00	27.50
2-3 feet	2.50	22.50
18-24 inches	2.00	17.50

Juniperus communis hibernica. (Irish Juniper.) A distinct and beautiful variety of erect, dense, conical shape, resembling a pillar of green. Attains a height of 8 to 10 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$2.50	\$22.50
18-24 inches	2.00	17.50

Juniperus japonica. (Japanese Juniper.) A beautiful variety with bright green foliage, which does not change during winter; of compact growth. A most desirable sort.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 feet, very compact...	\$7.00	\$7.00
4-5 feet, very compact...	5.00	
3-4 feet, very compact...	3.00	

Juniperus oblonga. (Nepaul Juniper.) Upright habit, with slender, diverging and recurving branches. Can be sheared in different shapes. Ultimate height 10 to 15 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, compact ..	\$4.00	\$37.50
3-4 feet, compact ..	3.00	25.00
2-3 feet	2.00	17.50



JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS.

Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana. (Pfitzer Juniper.) One of the most popular Junipers used in foundation planting. Branches grow at angle of about forty-five degrees from the stem. It is a grayish-green, summer and winter. Grows 6-10 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	\$3.00	\$27.50
15-18 inches	2.50	22.50
12-15 inches	2.00	17.50

Juniperus sabina. (Savin Juniper.) Dwarf, trailing variety. Very desirable for rock work.

PRICES:	Each	10
30-36 inches	\$5.00	\$17.50
24-30 inches	4.00	37.50
18-24 inches	3.00	27.50
15-18 inches	2.50	22.50

LIBOCEDRUS

Libocedrus decurrens. (Incense Cedar.) A tall, stately tree of compact, upright growth. Grows 75 to 100 feet. Native of the North-west Mountains. Beautiful and distinct American evergreen.

PRICES:	Each
18-24 inches	\$2.00
15-18 inches	1.50

PINUS

Pinus densiflora. (Japanese Redpine.) This is the pine which is dwarfed by the Japanese and trained into many curious and fantastic shapes, but if allowed to grow, the tree will attain a height of 75 to 100 feet. A rapid and hardy grower; leaves slender, bright, bluish green, three to five inches long. A very ornamental variety.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 feet, heavy	\$5.00	\$47.50
4-5 feet	3.00	27.50
3-4 feet	2.00	17.50

Retinospora. See Chamaecyparis.

HOW TO PLANT EVERGREENS

(1) Dig hole a foot larger and deeper than ball of earth; use good soil; follow picture.



Fruitland evergreens are root pruned and transplanted. That's why they grow so well.



**THUJA—(Arborvitae)
American Varieties**

Thuja occidentalis. A variety of erect form, adapting itself to a wide range of territory and soils. Very popular in the east and west for hedge purposes. In this locality it will attain a height of 15 to 25 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$4.00	\$37.50
2-3 feet	3.00	27.50
18-24 inches	2.00	17.50
15-18 inches	1.50	12.50

Thuja occidentalis globosa. (American Globe Arborvitae.) A very dwarf, compact variety of spherical growth. Ultimate height, four to six feet.

PRICES:	Each	
18-24 inches	\$2.50	
15-18 inches	2.00	
12-15 inches	1.50	

Thuja occidentalis pumila. (Booth Arborvitae.) A very dwarf, compact grower, with bright green foliage; globe-like form; very desirable where formal effect is desired. Ultimate height, four to five feet.

PRICES:	Each	
15-18 inches	\$2.00	
12-15 inches	1.50	
10-12 inches	1.00	

Thuja occidentalis reidi. A dwarf variety of rather slow growth; compact, pyramidal habit. A very rare and desirable variety.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$3.00	\$27.50
18-24 inches	2.00	17.50
15-18 inches	1.50	12.50

THUJA—Asiatic Varieties (Biota)

Thuja orientalis. (Oriental Arborvitae.) A beautiful conifer without the golden tint. Variable in form, but the plants we offer are very fine and will prove most satisfactory.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 feet	\$5.00	\$45.00
4-5 feet	4.00	37.50
3-4 feet	3.00	27.50
2-3 feet	2.00	17.50

Thuja orientalis aurea conspicua. (Goldspire Arborvitae.) Originated by P. J. Berckmans Company; of compact, erect and symmetrical habit. Foliage intense gold; some of its branches being of a solid metallic tint, others suffused with green. As its name implies, it is the most conspicuous; easily grown; and has stood perfectly in the East and West 20 degrees below zero.

Thuja orientalis aurea pyramidalis. (Golden Pyramidal Arborvitae.) Originated by P. J. Berckmans Company. Of erect, symmetrical and compact growth. Of beautiful, golden tint. Its columnar habit adapts it to formal planting and suits it to lawn planting and evergreen groups. Will attain a height of 20 to 25 feet.

PRICES:	Each	
30-36 inches	\$4.00	
24-30 inches	3.00	
18-24 inches	2.50	

Thuja orientalis aurea nana. (Biota aurea nana.) (Berckmans Golden Arborvitae.) The most popular Thuja grown. Originated by P. J. Berckmans Company, at Augusta. This conifer is of dwarf, compact and symmetrical habit. A perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots. For window boxes

and vases this plant is most effective. It is desirable where it is too cold for Palms and other decorative plants. For formal planting it is at its best when planted in high, well drained soils, and in a protected situation the plants have stood 15 below zero without injury.

PRICES:	Each	
18-24 inches	\$2.50	
15-18 inches	2.00	
12-15 inches	1.50	

Thuja orientalis bonita. A beautiful, broad, cone-shaped Arborvitae of unequalled richness, in color and perfection of form. The most attractive and useful of all varieties. Makes uniformly perfect growth, every twig being placed naturally in correct position. Slow growth makes it desirable where other shrubs would over-grow. An ideal Arborvitae for the finest plantings.

Thuja orientalis compacta. A dwarf arborvitae of compact habit similar to Thuja orientalis aurea nana, but color a bright green.

PRICES:	Each	10
15-18 inches	\$2.00	\$17.50
12-15 inches	1.50	12.50

Thuja orientalis pyramidalis. (Oriental Pyramidal Arborvitae.) In this we have succeeded in getting a form of the pyramidal arborvitae which does not become brown during winter, but retains constantly its bright-green color; of compact and pyramidal habit. A plant which fills a long-felt want.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$4.50	
30-36 inches	3.50	\$30.00
24-30 inches	3.00	27.50
18-24 inches	2.50	22.50



Books for better Gardens

BOOKS ON HORTICULTURAL SUBJECTS

- We recommend these authors and will be glad to supply you.
- THE BOOK OF BULBS.** by F. F. Rockwell. Illustrated, 264 pages \$3.00
 - ROCK GARDENS,** by F. F. Rockwell. Illustrated, 90 pages.... 1.00
 - EVERGREENS FOR THE SMALL PLACE,** by F. F. Rockwell. Illustrated, 90 pages..... 1.00
 - SHRUBS,** by F. F. Rockwell. Illustrated, 76 pages..... 1.00
 - GARDEN CINDERELLAS; HOW TO GROW LILIES IN THE GARDEN,** by Helen M. Fox. Complete American Lily Book. Illustrated with color plates, 280 pages..... 5.00
 - CULTIVATED EVERGREENS,** by L. H. Bailey. Illustrated, 434 pages 5.00
 - THE DESIGN OF SMALL PROPERTIES,** by M. E. Bottomley. Illustrated, 265 pages..... 3.00
 - THE ROSE IN AMERICA,** by J. H. McFarland. Illustrated, 233 pages 3.00
 - THE NURSERY MANUAL,** by L. H. Bailey. Outlines for nursery practice. Illustrated, 456 pages..... 2.50
 - THE PRUNING MANUAL,** by L. H. Bailey. Illustrated, 400 pages 2.50
 - THE STANDARD CYCLOPEDIA OF HORTICULTURE,** by L. H. Bailey. Complete with color pages and nearly 5,000 engravings; these volumes give complete information on kinds, characteristics, and methods of cultivation of all plants grown in North America. 3 volumes 25.00

Everyone should have a few good gardening books. Gardening is a glorious hobby.



FRUITLAND GROWN ROSES

— the Best Roses for Southern Gardens



ALL of the roses described in this catalog have been thoroughly tested. We try out annually all of the leading new sorts, many of which will never appear in our catalog, as they failed to measure up to our standard. Before sending roses to our clients we must

be assured that they are good growers and free bloomers. Of course, some roses will give better results in certain localities than others, and some of the forcing roses will not stand in open ground, and vice-versa. Strong, field-grown roses have always been one of our specialties. For many years our roses have been noted for their sturdiness and unusual vigor. Roses grown at Augusta are giving splendid results in Northern sections.

Our soil is especially adapted to developing the rose properly. Our one-year, field-grown plants equal the average two-year field-grown plants of the North and West.

No garden, it matters not how small, is complete without roses, and every landscape scheme should be provided with a place for the rose.

Roses are Easy to Grow

The rose will adapt itself to almost any well-drained soil, but will give best results when planted in a good, rich, deep loam which has been thoroughly drained and well fertilized. If, however, the soil is thin and sandy, it is advisable to add a good proportion of heavy soil. It is best to plant roses in an open, sunny place where the plants will be exposed to a full light. Never plant roses under large trees or where the ground is taken up by the roots of adjacent trees. You can never expect to get good results unless the ground is kept free from grass and weeds, and thoroughly cultivated. A mulching of straw, leaf mold, leaves, or thoroughly rotted cow manure is beneficial. During the growing season it is advisable to fertilize roses from time to time, using bone meal, well-rotted cow manure or liquid manure; apply at intervals of a month or six weeks. As soon as the fertilizer is applied it should be worked into the soil.

Never use a spade in a rose bed, but use a digging fork; this is less likely to cause injury to the roots. After the beds have been cultivated, rake the surface smooth and even. Frequent stirring of the surface is beneficial. A top dressing of hardwood ashes is excellent.

Roses Budded Upon Manetti Stocks

It is almost impossible to propagate some varieties of roses upon their own roots, and unless these are grown upon Manetti their cultivation would have to be discontinued. Others produce finer flowers when budded or grafted upon the Manetti stock. They are especially desirable for Florida and warm climates, as their roots penetrate the soil to a great depth and the plants are thus enabled to withstand extreme heat and droughts, and still produce flowers.

Budded roses should be carefully watched, and all suckers or shoots which grow out from below the place where the bud is inserted must be removed. If this is neglected, the stock will outgrow the bud and failure will surely follow.

The foliage of the Manetti is composed of from seven to nine leaflets, whereas Teas, Hybrid Tea, Hybrid Perpetual, and Bourbon Roses usually have but five.

The Finest NEW ROSES

From the many new rose introductions, we have secured a few of the most beautiful varieties, which we have thoroughly tested and can recommend to our customers. Please note that there is no reduction or ten rate on these varieties, as they are scarce and hard to procure.

The letter following each Rose denotes the class to which it belongs: (T.) Tea, (H. T.) Hybrid Tea, (H. W.) Hybrid Wichuraiana, (C.) China, (H. P.) Hybrid Perpetual, (Nois.) Noisette, (Per.) Pernetia, (P.) Polyantha, (R.) Rugosa, (W.) Wichuraiana, (Bour.) Bourbon.

Bush Roses

Independence Day. (H. T.) Bright apricot buds, opening into sweetly scented flowers of a somewhat lighter shade, on strong stiff stems. The leathery, glossy foliage is disease resistant. **\$1.50** each.

Padre. (H. T.) Coppery-scarlet with bright yellow at base of petals. Semi-double with 15 to 20 petals, often curiously notched, strong erect grower; exceptionally free flowering. **\$1.50** each.

Rev. F. Page-Roberts. (H. T.) A fine rose of a vigorous habit, with good shaped blooms carried erect on long stiff stems. Orange-yellow, becoming lighter at the edges of the petals. Fragrant. **\$1.50** each.

Shot Silk. (Per.) Bud and flower medium-sized, double, full, high-centered, lasting. Cherry-cerise, shot with golden yellow. Very fragrant. Foliage disease-resistant. Vigorous, upright, bushy. Profuse and continuous bloomer. Hardy. **\$1.50** each.

New Climbers

Glenn Dale. (H. W.) (Dr. W. Van Fleet; introduced by the American Rose Society, 1927.) A perfectly hardy and vigorous, but not rampant, climber, with heavy dark green hybrid-tea-like foliage, resistant to black spot and mildew. The lemon-colored buds are long, beautiful and uniform in shape, like a hybrid tea; borne in clusters of up to 20 flowers on laterals long enough for cutting. The flowers, which are slightly fragrant, open to cream-white, are fairly double and large and produced in one crop.

PRICE:\$2.00

Emily Gray. (H. W.) A new yellow rose with glossy, undulated holly-like foliage. The buds are long and flowers of golden yellow are large and semi-double.

PRICE:\$1.50

Breeze Hill. (H. W.) (Dr. W. Van Fleet; introduced by the American Rose Society, 1927.) Short ovoid buds which develop into large flat flowers of 50 to 60 petals, white tinted with yellow, rose and apricot shadings; flowers borne in clusters. Plant is vigorous when once established and has short, thick, dark green, glossy foliage. It is different from other hardy climbers because of its distinct color and size of blooms which come when most climbers are passed.

PRICE:\$2.00

ORDER ROSES EARLY

It should be understood that perfect flowers cannot be had when the plants are set out late in February or March, and which produce blooms before they are well established. But if these plants are allowed to grow until the following fall and receive the proper treatment as to pruning, fertilization and cultivation, there will be no cause for complaint. Order early and plant early for best results.

Renew your rose bed with some of the novelties listed on this page.



BUSH ROSES—General List of Tested Varieties

- Alexander Hill Gray.** (T.) Its color is a solid deep yellow throughout.
- American Beauty.** (H. P.) This is the well known rose of dark pink or carmine color; very fragrant. Also budded.
- Antoine Rivoire.** (H. T.) Yellow; tinted rosy flesh, with a border of carmine. Good form. A fine rose.
- Bride.** (T.). White tinged blush, and at times silvery rose.
- Bridesmaid.** (T.) The most popular pink tea rose grown. A beautiful shade of bright pink. An improved Catherine Mermet, of which it is a sport.
- Captain Christy.** (H. T.) Beautiful peachblow-pink, rich center; large and full. Also budded.
- Cecile Brunner.** (H. Pol.) This is the popular Baby Pink or "Sweet-heart" rose. Color blush, shaded light salmon-pink; distinct and desirable. Makes a handsome miniature rose.
- Col. R. S. Williamson.** (H. T.) Satiny-white with deep flesh center; flowers very full, of perfect form with high-pointed center. A fine rose.
- Columbia.** (H. T.) Pink deepening to a glowing shade of pink as the bud opens, blooms measuring six inches across. A peculiarity of this rose is that the shades become more intense until full maturity of flower. Also budded.
- Crusader.** (H. T.) Blooms big and double and in color a rich velvety crimson. A fine, healthy variety and vigorous grower.
- Devoniensis** (T.) An old favorite. Creamy-white, flesh center; very fragrant. A good bloomer. Also budded.
- Duchesse de Brabant.** (T.) Soft, light rose, with heavy shadings. Healthy, vigorous and productive.
- Edel.** (H. T.) This is a rose of recent introduction and is considered one of the very finest ivory-white, blossoms being borne on long, stiff stems.
- Etoile de France.** (H. T.) A beautiful shade of clear, crimson velvet; very fragrant.
- Felicity.** (H. T.) Bud long-pointed, flower large; very fragrant. Color rose-pink, silvery suffusion. Foliage dark green. Upright, strong-branching habit; very free-flowering. \$1.00 each.
- Francis Scott Key.** (H. T.) A very double, slightly fragrant, rich crimson rose. A good variety.
- Frank W. Dunlop.** (H. T.) One of the latest roses. Bright rose pink. Vigorous grower. Budded only.
- Frau Karl Druschki.** White American Beauty. (H. P.) This is deservedly one of the most popular roses grown; flowers pure white; perfect in form; very free bloomer, strong grower, perfectly hardy everywhere. A truly magnificent rose.



M. P. WILDER.

F. R. Patzer. (H. T.) Beautiful and free-blooming; robust, of erect growth; profuse bloomer; flowers creamy-buff, back of petals pink, as the bud opens it changes to light pink. Very fragrant.

General Jacqueminot. (H. P.) Bright shining crimson; very fragrant; good bloomer.

HOW TO SUCCEED WITH ROSES



PLANTING. We cannot emphasize too greatly the necessity of pruning all roses before transplanting. All weak growth should be cut out, leaving only the stoutest and most vigorous shoots, and these must be cut back to within three to six inches of the ground. Of course, the length to which these branches are to be cut back depends upon the vigor of the plant. The hole in which the plants

are to be set must be of ample size. Place the plant in the hole about one inch deeper than it stood in the nursery row, provided it is on its own roots. Budded roses should have the budded portion set two or three inches below the level. Fill the hole half-full of soil, pour in water, let this settle, put in some more earth, firm this well about the roots, then fill in the hole and firm when the job is completed. Water the plants whenever needed, and keep the soil well cultivated.

SPRAYING. The common trouble with roses is caused mostly by aphids and thrips, black spot and powdery mildew. Aphids, or green plant-lice are sucking insects and attack the new growth of either the shoot or bud. Thrips also work on the new growth, but usually in the flower, causing them to fail to open, turning brown and withering up. Aphids may be removed by a strong stream from the hose. Both pests can be handled by spraying with a

mixture of one pound of laundry soap and one ounce of Black-Leaf 40, or other tobacco extract, to eight gallons of water. Dissolve the soap in the water by boiling, add the Black-Leaf 40, and spray thoroughly.

For thrip the best treatment is to cut off all open and partly open flowers early in the morning before spraying, and put the flowers in a bucket of water with $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch of kerosene floating on the surface.

Black-spot causes the leaves to turn yellow and drop off, and will be found in the dark areas of the leaves. Powdery mildew appears on young leaves and shoots. The best spray is Bordeaux Mixture or one of the prepared Bordeaux Compounds used as a spray at intervals of a week or ten days until the disease is checked.

PRUNING AFTER THE FIRST YEAR. This should not be done too early in the winter in this section. We have found from experience that if roses are trimmed before January 1st, they sometimes, during warm winters, start an early growth, and consequently the plants are killed by the heavy frosts in February. About two-thirds of the past year's growth should be cut off, and all of the small, weak shoots and all decayed wood cut out. When pruning cut close to an eye or to the main stem of the plant. Do not leave ragged or jagged stems, as these decay and injure the plants. The more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. Climbing roses should have only their side branches shortened in. Do not disturb the main stem.

The rose is the most delightful of all flowers so desirable for cutting.



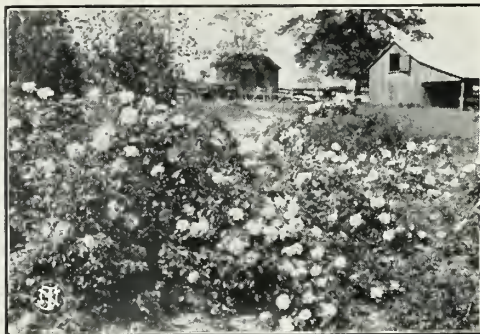
ROSE PRICES

(Except Where Noted)

	Each	10
Extra heavy, field-grown, three years.....	\$1.00	
Extra strong, field grown, two years.....	.75	\$6.00
Strong, field-grown, one year.....	.50	4.00

Please note that where prices are extended in the following roses, there is no reduction nor ten rate.

- George Ahrends.** (Pink American Beauty.) (H. P.) Delicate pink color which is unapproachable. A wonderful rose.
- Gloire Lyonnaise.** (H. T.) Color white, base of petals canary; very large blooms; fragrant perfume.
- Golden Ophelia.** (H. T.) Bright golden yellow, medium sized bud of beautiful shape. Good bloomer.
- Grace Molyneaux.** (H. T.) Creamy apricot, flesh in center, a strong, free grower and bloomer. Budded only.
- Hadley.** (H. T.) Deep, rich, velvety crimson. Well formed buds on long stiff stems. Very fragrant. Also budded.
- Helen Gould.** (Balduin.) (H. T.) Rosy pink; long pointed buds. Fine.



ELIE BEAUVILLAIN

A climber of much merit. See page 33.



ALEXANDER HILL GRAY
A fine yellow rose.

- Hoosier Beauty.** (H. T.) Crimson scarlet with darker shadings. Buds of good length with stiff stems. A good grower.
- J. B. Clark.** (H. P.) The color is unique among roses, being deep scarlet, shaded blackish-crimson, with rich bloom like a plum; flowers are large and beautifully formed.
- Joukheer J. L. Mock.** (H. T.) Clear imperial pink, highly perfumed, with very large blooms.
- Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria.** (H. T.) Creamy white; very double; buds large and pointed. Best white Hybrid Tea grown.
- Killarney.** (H. T.) A favorite rose, of brilliant silvery pink; beautiful in bud; flowers large; free bloomer and strong grower. Also budded.
- La France.** (H. T.) One of the best known roses. Silvery peach; excellent; weak grower. Also budded.
- Lady Ashtown.** (H. T.) Satiny buds and blooms of deep shining pink, with a yellow glow at base of petals; high center, double, and quite fragrant. Plant is strong, free blooming, and hardy, but needs protection against disease.
- Lady Hillingdon.** (T.) Apricot-yellow; beautiful bud; strong and vigorous grower; free bloomer; excellent. Also budded. (See cover page 3.)
- Lady Pirrie.** (H. T.) Buff, tinted salmon. Vigorous grower and free bloomer. Budded only.
- Lady Ursula.** (H. T.) Beautiful flesh pink, of great substance and good form. Budded only.
- Los Angeles.** (H. T.) One of the finest roses ever introduced; strong grower, producing a continuous succession of long-stemmed flowers of flame pink; beautifully formed bud with a wealth of color. Budded also.
- Marie Guillot.** (T.) Snow white blossoms; perfectly formed. Budded only.
- Marie Van Houtte.** (T.) Pale yellow, edged rose. Very fine.
- Marshall P. Wilder.** (H. P.) Cherry carmine; free bloomer, very fine.

- Magna Charta.** (H. P.) Bright, rosy-carmine. A standard variety.
- Maman Cochet.** (T.) Deep rose-pink; inner side of petals silvery-rose; very double. Extra strong grower; fine bloomer. The finest rose oy far that has been introduced for a long time. We can confidently recommend it.
- Meteor.** (H. T.) Dark velvety-crimson shaded maroon. A grand garden rose.
- Miss Lolita Armour.** (Per.) This rose is very choice, but amateurs sometimes find it difficult to grow owing to the fact that it requires much care. It is a beautiful combination of colors; burnished copper, coral-red, coppery-orange—all being blended in a dream of a rose. Very fragrant.
- Miss Amelia Gude.** (H. T.) Bud long, pointed; flower medium size. Outer petals reflexing, deep yellow center, shading to cream. Fragrant. Free bloomer.
- Mlle. Helene Cambier.** (H. T.) Grand flower, opens orange-yellow, changing to yellow.
- Mme. Butterfly.** (H. T.) A new rose and one that is in great demand. A sport of Ophelia, but with more blooms and more petals to the bloom. Color bright pink, with lovely deeper center. Also budded.
- Mme. Caroline Testout.** (H. T.) A magnificent Hybrid Tea of the very loveliest shade of pink. Also budded.



WHITE MAMAN COCHET

If you have never tried Fruitland grown roses you will be pleased with our fine plants.



Mme. Jenny Gillemot. (H. T.) Deep saffron-yellow, opening canary, with dark golden shadings.

Mme. Jules Grolez. (H. T.) Satiny-rose color; flowers large; very double; a profuse and free bloomer.

Mme. Segond Weber. (H. T.) Bud is long and of rosy-salmon or flesh color, and color deepens as the bloom expands. A most desirable variety. Also budded.

Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell. (H. T.) Rosy-scarlet buds opening reddish-salmon; leaves of petals rosy-scarlet; semi-double flowers. Budded only.

Mrs. B. R. Caut. (T.) Color deep rose; inner petals soft silvery-rose suffused with buff at the base.

Mrs. Charles Bell. (H. T.) A new rose; shell pink, a sport of the well known Radiance. Very desirable.

Mrs. Charles Lamplough. (H. T.) A beautiful shade of lemon yellow; large blossoms. Hardy and free flowering.

Mrs. George Shavvyer. (H. T.) A free blooming, vigorous growing favorite. The color is a bright pink; long pointed buds; long and very stiff stems.

Ophelia. (H. T.) Brilliant salmon flesh, shaded with rose on outer edge of petals. Very fragrant. Also budded.

Orange King. (D. Pol.) (New). Bud small; flower small, double, deep orange-yellow, in large clusters. Bushy, free bloomer. \$1.00 each.

Orleans. (D. Pol.) Deep cerise, with a distinct white center. Showiest and daintiest of the dwarf Polyanthas. Flowers excellent for cutting purposes.

Paul Neyron. (H. P.) The flowers are immense, probably the largest rose. Bright, shining pink, clear and beautiful; double and full; finely scented; blooms all summer.

President Taft. (H. T.) A beautiful shade of deep, shining pink; blooms very large and of fine form; very fragrant. This is in a class by itself.

President Wilson. (H. T.) A very fine salmon-pink rose with large flowers on erect stems. Good bloomer. \$1.00 each.

Princesse Camille de Rohan. (H. P.) Deep velvety-crimson-maroon; full, good form and perhaps the best of all the hardy dark roses.

Radiance. (H. T.) Brilliant rosy-carmine, shaded with rich pink tints, large and full, strong, upright stems.



MAGNA CHARTA.

PRICES on ALL ROSES

Climbing and Bush varieties except where noted.

	Each	10
Extra heavy, field-grown, three years	\$1.00	
Extra strong, field-grown, two years .....	.75	\$6.00
Strong, field-grown one year.....	.50	4.00

Please note that where prices are extended in the following roses, there is no reduction nor ten rate.

Rapture. (H. T.) A second generation sport through Butterfly. Intensely brilliant in its vivid coloring of bright apricot, coral, rose and gold. Is of medium size and is borne singly on long stem. Has more petals than its parent and produces more blooms per plant than Butterfly. Like parent in habit of growth but stronger.

Red Radiance. (H. T.) A splendid even shade of clear red. A vigorous grower and a remarkable bloomer.

Rhea Reid. (H. T.) One of the best roses of recent introduction. A cross of American Beauty with a red seedling. A vigorous and rapid grower. As large as American Beauty; very double and fragrant; continuous bloomer. Beautiful shade of red.

Richmond. (H. T.) Pure, rich scarlet; very free and continuous flowering. A splendid forcer.

Rugosa Rubra. (R.) A popular variety for planting in masses or for hedges; large single crimson flowers, followed by glossy red berries.

Souv. de Claudius Pernet. (Per.) One of the newest roses and considered by many the best real yellow rose grown. Strong grower with stiff stems; flower very large. Budded only. \$1.50 each.

Souv. de la Malmaison. (Bour.) Large, very full, flesh-colored flowers. A very free bloomer. An old favorite.

Souv. de Pierre Notting. (T.) A cross between Maman Cochet and Marechal Niel. Color a blending of pink, creamy white and orange yellow edged with red.

Sunburst. (H. T.) This beautiful rose has been thoroughly tested, and it easily stands at the head of all sorts of its color. The color is a most pleasing shade of yellow and orange; buds long and pointed; plant vigorous and healthy; blooms keep for a long time after being cut. A grand rose. Also budded.

Templar (H. T.) Bud medium size, globular; flower medium size, double globular, very lasting. Vigorous, upright, abundant and continuous bloomer. A new forcing rose which is making its way into the garden. Clear bright red, exceedingly double form and with fine strong stems. Few thorns. Perfumed.

Wellesley. (H. T.) Beautiful pink; the reverse side of petals silvery.

White Killarney. (H. T.) A pure white sport of the popular pink Killarney. Identical in every way with the parent, except it is pure white in color.

White Maman Cochet. (T.) Pure white, sometimes tinged blush. A superb rose.

William Shean. (H. T.) Strong grower, throwing up long, stiff canes, crowned with large, pointed flowers of a Killarney-pink. Fine form; free and perpetual bloomer. A wonderful rose.

Wm. R. Smith. (T.) Creamy white with shadings of pink. A very free bloomer and vigorous grower.

WELL PLEASSED

Newberry, Fla., November 6, 1927.

"The plants that come from you are so fine it is a pleasure to open the package and be surprised by the unexpected size and thriftiness of the plants."

(Mss) A. B. Weston.

BUSH ROSE COLLECTION

- 1 Paul Neyron (Bright pink)
- 1 Killarney (Silvery pink)
- 1 Col. R. S. Williamson (Satiny-white)
- 1 Duchesse de Brabant (Light rose)
- 1 Magna Charta (Bright rosy-carmine)
- 1 Mrs. Charles Bell (Shell-pink)
- 1 Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria (Creamy-white)
- 1 Wm. R. Smith (Creamy-white-pink shadings)
- 1 Helen Gould (Rose-pink)
- 1 White Maman Cochet (White)

10 2-year Roses.....\$5.75

Our Roses will bloom the first year.



CLIMBING ROSES

American Beauty. (Climbing.) (H. P.) Crimson flower three to four inches in diameter; well formed, fragrant, strong grower, holds foliage late; blooms in May and June and occasionally in summer. Budded also.

American Pillar. (H. W.) Large single flowers of rich rosy-pink, approaching brilliant carmine with golden yellow stamens. A profusion of blooms almost covering the foliage. A vigorous grower and valuable climber.

Banksian, White. (B.) The flowers of this very desirable rose are pure white, violet-scented, very small, double and borne in umbels of twelve to fifteen blossoms. Spring bloomer.

Banksian, Yellow. (B.) Small, double, sulphur-yellow flowers in clusters. A vigorous grower.

Cherokee, Pink. (R.) Large, beautiful pink flowers. Single. Well known. Budded only.

Cherokee, White. (R.) The well-known Cherokee of the South, where it has become naturalized; it is, however, a native of China. A vigorous and rampant climber. Large, single white, fragrant flowers produced in early spring in great profusion; evergreen; foliage bright, glossy green; most desirable for pergolas and trellis. Will climb to tree tops.

Cloth of Gold. (Chromatella.) (N.) Sulphur-yellow, deeper center. Large and double.

Devonensis. (T.) An old favorite. Creamy white, flesh center; very fragrant. A good bloomer. Also budded.

Dorothy Perkins. (H. W.) This is a vigorous and rampant climber. The foliage is of a deep green, leathery texture and remains on the plant nearly all winter. The flowers are from one to one and one-half inches in diameter, borne in clusters of from 10 to 30, very double, beautiful shell pink, lasting several weeks. Effective for planting on slopes.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. (H. W.) Flowers when open run four inches and over in diameter. The center is built high, petals beautifully undulated and cupped. The color is a remarkable delicate shade of flesh-pink on the outer surface, deepening to rosy-flesh in the center.

Elle Beauvillain. (T.) A climber with soft rose salmon center; vigorous grower. Very good.

Double Cherokee. (R.) This is a double form of the popular Cherokee rose. The flowers are two and one-half to three inches in diameter, very double, similar to the White Banksian. A desirable evergreen climber, blooming in late spring.

Fortune Double Yellow. (Gold of Ophir.) (N.) Yellow, flaked with carmine. Is a great rose in California, although suited for general planting. Also budded.

Gainsborough. (C. H. T.) Almost white and lustrous as satin, but tinged with pink. Very large and fine.

Helen Gould. (Climbing Baldwin.) (H. T.) A grand climber. Similar in color to the bush form. Also budded.

Hiawatha. (H. W.) Brilliant ruby-carmine; clear white eye; very distinct; vigorous grower; almost evergreen.

Jacotte. (H. W.) Bud large, orange and yellow; flower large, semi-double, open, lasting; deep coppery yellow tinted coppery red; borne, several together, on long, strong stem; fragrant. Blooms profusely in May and June.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. (H. T.) (Mrs. Robert Peary.) Similar to the bush form. Vigorous. Also budded.

Killarney. (C. H. T.) An exact counterpart of Killarney except that it is of vigorous climbing habit; deep shell pink.

Lady Ashdown. (H. T.) Deep rose, shading to silvery-pink, with touches of yellow at base of the petals.

Lady Gay. (H. W.) A bright rose-pink; similar to Dorothy Perkins, but later, the flowers being larger and fewer to the cluster.

Lamarque. (Nois.) Pure white. A favorite climbing rose. Large clusters of double, sweet, white blossoms. It is a beautiful rose and there is a large demand for it. Also budded.

Mme. Caroline Testout. (C. H. T.) A rampant climber; beautiful glowing pink. You can't beat it. Also budded.

Maman Cochet. (T.) No rose we grow is so popular as Maman Cochet. Here we have an exact counterpart of that popular variety, except that it is a vigorous climber. Also budded.

Marechal Niel. (Nois.) Deep chrome yellow. Climbs to a great height and blooms in rich profusion. A great favorite. Also budded.

Marie Guillot. (C. T.) Large, snow white blossoms, as perfectly formed as a Camellia. Budded only.

Mary Wallace. (H. W.) One of the best and loveliest Wichuraianas yet discovered. Flowers of a bright, clear rose-pink with salmon base to the petals; semi-double and well formed.

Meteor. (H. T.) Dark velvety crimson, shaded maroon. A grand garden rose.

Paul's Carmine Pillar. (C. H. T.) Very early. Flowers very large and showy, of rich rosy-carmine, with white eye. Budded only.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. (H. W.) Vivid scarlet; shaded crimson, makes a brilliant display for a long period of time in the garden. A wonderful new climbing rose. Also budded.

Perte des Jardins. (T.) A very full, double, bright yellow.

Pillar of Gold. (T.) Rosy-pink, base of petals yellow. Sometimes almost solid pink. Very large and double in the center. Also budded.

Reine Marie Henriette. (C. H. T.) Bright cherry-red. Of good form and vigorous habit. The best red climber. Also budded.

Reve d'Or. (Climbing Safrano.) (Nois.) Chamois-yellow; large; full; fragrant; free bloomer. Extra fine. Also budded.

Silver Moon. (H. W.) Pure, silvery white; large blooms; vigorous growth.

Solfatare. (Nois.) Large flowers; light yellow; free bloomer; rapid grower.

Souv. de la Malmaison. (Bour.) A beautiful climbing form of this well-known rose; flowers flesh-colored, large and very full; rampant grower; evergreen. Also budded.

Souv. de Wooton. (H. P.) Bright magenta-red, richly shaded crimson; very double and fine climber. Budded only.

Tausendschon or Thousand Beauties. (Mult.) Bright clusters of blossoms varying in color from flushed white to rosy-carmine. A vigorous hardy climber with few thorns.

White Maman Cochet. (C. T.) A climbing form that will become as popular a climber as its parent has as a bush rose. White flowers tinged pink. Also budded.

Wichuraiana. (R.) (The Memorial Rose.) Almost evergreen; flowers small, single, white; of trailing habit. Beautiful for planting on slopes and terraces, which it soon covers with a mass of bright green foliage. On account of its hardiness and glossy foliage, it is used extensively in the North for cemetery planting. The plant is a strong grower.

William Allen Richardson. (Nois.) Orange-yellow; center coppery-yellow. Also budded.



PINK CHEROKEE ROSE.

Climbing roses are the most beautiful of all flowering vines.



CLIMBING and TRAILING VINES

Ours are Fine, Vigorous Plants!

VINES are indispensable for many ornamental uses in your yard. They offer charm and beauty wherever they are used. Often they decorate barren, unsightly objects.

Perennial vines, once firmly established, continue to increase indefinitely, at least during a period of years. Many vines, such as the Wisteria and the Ivies, are seen on buildings hundreds of years old, and in general, the average long-lived vine will outlive its period of usefulness on any building.

All of our vines are easily cultivated. Once they are properly planted and trained, they require very little further attention.

Possibly no climbers offer greater possibilities as ornaments than Clematis paniculata, Rhychospermum, and Wisteria; while Bignonias and Climbing Roses are very useful for trellised hedges.

Nearly all of the vines listed here are hardy in the North.



ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS.

AKEBIA

Akebia quinata. (Fiveleaf Akebia.) A very popular ornamental Japanese climber, with beautiful foliage, almost evergreen. Peculiarly shaped, purple flowers produced in March.

PRICE: Each \$.50
Three year, strong

AMPELOPSIS—(Ivy)

Ampelopsis tricuspidata. (Japanese or Boston Ivy.) A deciduous vine of rapid growth; suitable for covering walls, stumps, etc.

PRICE: Each 10
Strong plants, field-grown

ANTIGONON—(Mexican Rose)

Antigonon leptopus. (Rosa-De-Montana.) (Mexican Rose.) A beautiful climbing plant with tuberous roots; blooms freely from June until fall. Beautiful, rosy-pink flowers produced in large racemes. Leaves heart-shaped. A most desirable vine for the South. In this section tops die down in winter; it is, therefore, advisable to protect the roots with a mulching of leaves. Vine does not begin growth until April.

PRICES: Each 10
Strong, from pots

BIGNONIA—(Trumpet Vine)

Bignonia capreolata. (Cross Vine.) A very handsome vigorous-growing evergreen, native climber, producing in early April a great profusion of trumpet-shape flowers about two inches long, yellow-red on outside, yellow throat. Hardy in North.

PRICE: Each 10
Strong plants, from pots

CLEMATIS

Clematis jackmani. (Jackman Clematis.) Large and intense violet purple; free and abundant bloomer. This is the most popular large flowering Clematis.

Clematis Madame Edouard Andre'. Large; violet-red; strong grower and free bloomer.

PRICE: Each \$1.00
Two year, extra strong.....

Clematis paniculata. (Sweet Autumn Clematis.) Flowers white, star-shaped, produced during mid-summer and fall upon long shoots. Has fragrant flowers in profusion and handsome foliage.

PRICE: Each 10
Two year, extra strong, field grown....

NOTE—Clematis do best in deep, rich soil. As soon as the plants are set out, supports on which to climb should be provided.

EUONYMUS

Euonymus kewensis. (Baby Wintercreeper.) A beautiful new trailing evergreen plant; desirable for rock garden or carpeting. Leaves very small; oval; dark green, with light veins. Very desirable.

PRICE: Each 10
Strong vines

Euonymus radicans. (Wintercreeper.) A trailing evergreen of rapid growth. Fine for covering walls and stumps; good ground-covering for shady places.

Euonymus radicans argenteo-marginatus. (Silver-edge Wintercreeper.) A beautiful evergreen creeping plant with very pretty foliage, which is very beautifully variegated deep green and white. Very showy for covering low walls and stumps; it is also excellent for bordering, as it can be kept closely clipped.

PRICES: Each 10 100
15-18 in., extra strong, field-grown clumps

FICUS

Ficus pumila. (F. repens.) (Climbing Fig.) An evergreen climber with small, bright green leaves. This is an excellent plant for covering walls, rock and rustic work. Makes a dense, dark green covering. In protected situations the vine is hardy in Augusta.

PRICES: Each 10 100
Extra strong, from 3 1/2 inch pots. \$.35 \$3.00 \$25.00
Strong, from 2 1/2 inch pots..... .25 2.00 15.00

These vines are beautiful in foliage and in flower.



GELSEMIUM—(Jessamine)

Gelsemium sempervirens. (Carolina Jessamine.) Our native variety, with bright yellow, fragrant flowers, which are so profusely produced in early spring.

PRICES:	Each	10	
Extra strong	\$.75	\$6.00	
Strong clumps, nursery-grown.....	.50	4.00	

HEDERA—(Ivy)

Hedera canariensis. (H. algeriensis.) (Algerian Ivy.) A very fine variety, with pretty green leaves of immense size. A rapid grower. A most conspicuous plant; not quite so hardy as the English Ivy.

Hedera helix. (English Ivy.) Too well known to need description.

Hedera helix gracilis. (Small-leaved English Ivy.) Like English Ivy except that the leaves are small.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
Heavy	\$.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
Strong .....	.25	2.00	15.00

Honeysuckle. See Lonicera.

Japanese or Boston Ivy. See Amelopsis.

KADSURA

Kadsura japonica. (Scarlet Kadsura.) A very handsome hardy Japanese climbing evergreen. Leaves four to five inches in length, dark green. The young growth of both the stems and leaves is red, giving the plant a bright appearance; flowers inconspicuous. In winter the clusters of small fruit, when ripe, are very attractive.

PRICE:	Each	10
Strong, two years	\$.75	\$6.00

LONICERA—(Honeysuckle)

Lonicera brownii. (Brown's Honeysuckle.) A strong and rapid-growing evergreen variety with orange-scarlet flowers, which are produced in April. A decided improvement upon L. sempervirens (Woodbine), both as to foliage and bloom.

Lonicera heckrottii. (Everblooming Honeysuckle.) Flowers rose-colored on the outside, yellow in the center. A most excellent evergreen variety. Blooms continuously from early spring till winter.

Lonicera japonica halliana. (Hall Japanese Honeysuckle.) A very vigorous evergreen climber. White flowers changing to yellow, are borne in great profusion in late spring or early summer, and again sparingly in the autumn. Good for trellis and ground covers.

PRICES of all Loniceras:	Each	10
Three years, extra strong.....	\$.60	\$5.00
Two years, strong.....	.35	3.00

POLYGONUM

Polygonum auberti. (China Fleecy-vine.) A rapid grower, with small, light green foliage, having large sprays of small lace-like white flowers.

PRICE:	\$.75
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Rhynchospermum. See Trachelospermum.

TRACHELOSPERMUM—(Starjasmine)

Trachelospermum jasminoides. (Rhynchospermum jasminoides.) (Starjasmine.) The best evergreen climber for this section. A very beautiful, hardy and rapid-growing plant; producing in abundance from April until July; fragrant star-shaped, white flowers. Is most conspicuous when in full bloom. Makes a thick screen.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
Extra strong, from pots	\$.75	\$6.00	\$50.00
Strong, from pots .....	.50	4.00	35.00



TRACHELOSPERMUM.

VINCA—(Periwinkle)

Vinca major. (Bigleaf Periwinkle.) An old and favorite plant, with large blue flowers, produced in early spring; leaves larger and a more vigorous grower than V. minor; excellent for vases, rock work and bordering slopes.

PRICES:	Each	10	100	1000
Strong clumps, from open ground	\$.25	\$1.50	\$10.00	\$60.00

Vinca major variegata. (Mottled Periwinkle.) Same as the above, except that the leaves are beautifully variegated with silvery white; excellent for vases and window boxes.

Vinca minor. (Common Periwinkle.) A well-known trailing plant. Flowers blue; leaves dark-green, but smaller than V. major.

PRICE:	Each	10
Strong clumps from open ground.....	\$.35	\$2.50

WISTERIA

All of our Wisterias are grown from free-flowering plants, and these must not be confused with the Wisterias which are grown from seed.

Wisteria sinensis. (Chinese Wisteria.) The well-known, single purple variety; free bloomer.

Wisteria sinensis alba. (White Chinese Wisteria.) White flowering; a beautiful, graceful climber.

Wisteria sinensis floreplena. (Double-flowering Wisteria.) Until the vine is three years old it is a shy bloomer, but afterward it blooms freely.

Wisteria frutescens magnifica. (Yellow-eye Wisteria.) (On own roots.) Flowers in large, drooping racemes, blue, with a yellow center; blooms about a month later than the Chinese varieties; also flowers during the summer. Vigorous.

Wisteria multijuga. (Longcluster Wisteria.) Flowers about a week later than Wisteria sinensis. A distinct, and showy variety. Flowers single, light purple, in loose racemes one to three feet long. Comes into bloom when about three years old.

PRICES:	Each	10
Three years, grafted.....	\$1.00	\$8.00
Two years, grafted.....	.75	6.00



WISTERIA

No home is complete without a few vines to give the finishing touch.



HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

*These Varieties
Will Do Well*

FOR the person who is a lover of flower gardens and who attempts to procure definite color combinations during different periods of the growing season annually, there are no better plants to select than some of our hardy perennials.

Their beautiful flowers come year after year with little care and they will make your garden or border a bower of beauty.

Children are naturally lovers of flowers and with perennial plants you can give them an opportunity to grow and play where flowers are always at hand. A selection from the following list, the choicest and the hardiest, will bring you much satisfaction and enjoyment. By planting some perennials of each variety, you will obtain a succession of bloom through the season.



This garden was made colorful with perennials from Fruitland Nurseries.

ARTEMISIA

Artemisia Purshiana. (Cut-weed Wormwood.) A handsome variety, with finely cut silvery foliage.

PRICE: Each 10
Strong plants, 4 to 5 inch, clumps.....\$.25 \$2.00

CANNA

PRICES: Each 10 100
Hungaria, pink.
King Humbert, red.
Richard Wallace, yellow.
President, red.
Yellow King Humbert,
yellow\$.15 \$1.25 \$10.00

COLOCASIA

Colocasia esculenta. (Elephant Ear.) This plant is too well-known to need describing.

PRICE: Each 10
\$.25 \$2.00

HEMEROCALLIS

Hemerocallis flava. (Lemon Day Lily.) Yellow.

Hemerocallis fulva. (Tawny Day Lily.) Orange.

Hemerocallis fulva floreplena. (Double Tawny Day Lily.) Orange.

Hemerocallis thunbergi. (Japanese Day Lily.) Yellow.

PRICE: Each 10
\$.25 \$2.00

HOLLYHOCKS

Double Hollyhocks. Crimson, white, maroon and pink. No perennial garden is complete without some.

PRICE: Each 10
\$.20 \$1.75

IRIS

Iris germanica. (German Iris or Flag.) One of the best irises; offered in the following varieties:

Caprice. Cerise, deeper falls.

Crimson King. Rich purple.

Dr. Bernlee. Coppery-bronze, falls deep velvety crimson.

Honorabile. Standard golden yellow, falls rich mahogany brown.

Lohengrin. A beautiful clear mauve. Very large.

Mme. Chereau. A splendid variety having both standards and falls snow-white with a clear blue border.

PRICES: Each 10 100
Pink, white and
purple\$.25 \$2.00 \$17.50
Assorted, our selection20 1.75 15.00

Iris Kaempferi. (Japanese Iris.) Begin blooming about the middle of April and continue in bloom for five or six weeks. Many of the blooms have a diameter of from 8 to 12 inches. Most effective where planted along the borders of ponds or streams. Assorted colors.

PRICES: Each 10 100
Strong roots\$.50 \$4.00 \$30.00



GERMAN IRIS.

GLADIOLUS BULBS

Fine for cut flowers or planting in with perennials. See cover page 2.

Perennial flowers are most popular. They increase in beauty year after year.



LANTANA

Lantana. A fine bedding plant, also used in porch boxes. Blooms from spring until frost. Colors: Cream, orange and pink.

PRICE:35c and 50c each

PAEONIA

Paeonia. (Peony.) We offer Peonies in white, red and pink. Peonies do best in rich, rather moist, loamy soil, and if plants are protected from the hot afternoon sun they will give excellent results. They should have a liberal supply of water at all times, especially when in bloom during April and May. Fertilize well with cow manure. Keep the ground well cultivated. If these few simple directions are carried out, the result will be most satisfactory. Plant during fall.

PAEONIA VARIETIES

Edulis Superba. Pink. **Festiva Maxima.** White.
Louis Van Houtte. Red.

PRICE: Each 10
\$.75 \$6.00

PHLOX

Phlox. A hardy perennial. Pink, white, red, lavender.

F. A. Buckner. White.

Eclairer. Red.

Mrs. Chas. Door. Lavender.

Rheulander. Salmon-pink, claret eye.

Rhyndstrom. Pink.

PRICE: Each 10
\$.25 \$2.00
Phlox collection, 10 plants our selection,
three colors\$1.50



LANTANA for bedding or boxes.

PANSIES

Transplanted plants \$2.50 per 100

RUDBECKIA

Rudbeckia laciniata floreplena. (Goldenglow.) A beautiful, graceful plant producing a mass of yellow dahlia-like flowers during the summer. Grows to five to seven feet.

PRICE: Each 10
\$.25 \$2.00

VIOLETS

Viola odorata. (Sweet purple violet.) Very fragrant.

PRICE: 100
Strong plants \$7.50

HARDY ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

THESE interesting grasses are very effective as ornamental screens or for planting in masses and groups on the lawn, or at the edge for borders and pools. All of these grasses have individual characteristics making them striking in appearance, and decidedly ornamental.

Many of the ornamental grasses can be combined with the herbaceous flowers to attain effective and interesting grouping in the border, their graceful plumage forming a delightful contrast to the flowering plants.

All varieties of ornamental grasses listed here are hardy. They will live from year to year, ever increasing in beauty. If you have none growing on your place now, be sure and include a few plants with your order.



ARUNDO— (Giant Reed)

Arundo donax. (Giant Reed.) A fine hardy variety with long green leaves.

Arundo donax variegata. (Striped Giant Reed.) A hardy, vigorous variety with long leaves, striped green and white, very striking.

PRICE: Each 10
Strong roots \$.35 \$3.00

Bambusa. See Phyllostachys.

CORTADERIA—(Pampasgrass) Gynerium

Cortaderia argentea. (Common Pampasgrass.) With silvery, plume-like spikes of flowers. An old favorite for grouping on the lawn.

PRICES: Each 10
Extra heavy clumps, 18-24 inches in diameter..... \$3.00 \$27.50
Extra heavy clumps, 12-15 inches in diameter..... 2.00 17.50
Strong clumps, 8 inches in diameter 1.00 8.00
Strong clumps, 5-6 inches in diameter75 6.00
Strong clumps, 4 inches in diameter.... .50 4.00

PHYLLOSTACHYS—(Bambusa)

Phyllostachys aurea. (Golden Japanese Bamboo.) A graceful Japanese variety, with quantities of yellow stems from 15 to 20 feet. Leaves green and drooping; very numerous delicate branches. One of the hardest Bamboos.

Phyllostachys green. A very hardy bamboo introduced by the Department of Agriculture. Evergreen in this latitude.

PRICES: Each 10
Extra strong \$.75 \$6.00
Strong50 4.00

Phyllostachys bambusoides. (Japanese Timber Bamboo.) A very tall growing variety, attaining a height of 30 to 50 feet.

PRICES: Each
Extra strong \$1.00
Strong75

Ornamental grasses add interest and variety. Every home should have a few.



How to PLAN and PLANT an ORCHARD

TIME FOR PLANTING—In this climate, vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in the early winter will, by the ensuing spring, have grown sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Plant as early after the first killing frost as practicable, although hardy stock can be safely transplanted any time during the winter when the ground is not too wet or frozen. Planting can be continued until the middle of March, or until just before the buds begin to swell.

Preparation of the Soil—The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry or made so by drainage. Peaches and plums must be planted on high, well-drained soil. Before planting, prepare the land by thoroughly plowing and subsoiling, first using a two horse plow, followed by a subsoil plow. Lay off the rows at required distances, and dig holes at least two feet wide and two feet deep; fill the holes by breaking in the side, commencing at the bottom and going upward. Use surface soil in filling up, and with this mix one or two shovelful of thoroughly decomposed barn yard manure, or use one or two pounds of good bone meal. All fertilizers must be thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Avoid contact of the roots with heating manure. We strongly advocate digging holes with dynamite wherever feasible.

Preparation of Trees and How to Plant—Before planting, remove the broken roots; cut back one-year peach, apple, pear, cherry and plum trees to a naked stem 1½ to 2½ feet high, leaving no side branches. Two-year-old trees should have their branches cut back to half their length or less; the lower limbs less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, leaving the leader the longest. (For prun-



ing peach trees see page 41.) The tree should be set about two inches deeper than it stood in the nursery.

Cultivation—You cannot expect to get good results from your trees unless you keep them well cultivated. The soil must be frequently stirred during summer. The area immediately around the trees must be kept free from grass and weeds, and this portion of the orchard should receive especial attention. All suckers or branches which start below the head of the tree should be removed. For the first two years cultivate the orchard during summer in some crop suited to the location, such as cotton, vegetables, melons, peas, peanuts, velvet or soy beans, giving the preference to leguminous crops. Never plant corn or small grain in your orchard.

It is always advisable to sow in the fall a cover crop, such as clover, vetch or rye, using a suitable fertilizer. Turn under this cover crop in early spring.

When the soils are deficient in lime and potash, supply this deficiency with an application of lime, bone meal, hardwood ashes or high grade commercial fertilizer, as the soil requires. Satisfactory results cannot be expected unless the orchard is supplied with the proper plant food and receives careful cultivation.

Selection of Trees—For this climate, experience has taught us that one and two-year-old trees of thrifty growth (except peaches, June buds or one-year trees of which should be planted) are the most desirable. Purchasers should bear in mind that such trees can be removed from the nursery with all their roots, whereas, a four or five-year-old tree cannot be taken up without cutting away a large portion of them. Success in transplanting is increased by using well-rooted trees, instead of heavily branched ones. Give as many sound roots and as little head to a tree as possible.

Care of the Trees on Arrival—If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack without exposing the roots to cold or air; dig a trench, and heel-in by carefully covering the roots with earth, and give a copious watering. Trees thus treated can remain in the trenches until ready for planting in the orchard. If frozen when received, do not open the boxes, but place them in a cellar or some cool, dark room that is free from frost, and let them remain until all frost is drawn out. If no such cellar is available, bury the box in sawdust or dirt until thawed. The point is to get the frost entirely out without sudden exposure of stock to heat, light or air. Even if frozen solid, the stock will not be injured if handled this way.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES APART

Distance apart each way	Number of plants	Distance apart each way	Number of plants
1 foot	43,560	12 feet	302
2 feet	10,890	13 feet	258
3 feet	4,840	15 feet	193
4 feet	2,722	16 feet	170
5 feet	1,742	18 feet	134
6 feet	1,210	20 feet	108
7 feet	888	25 feet	70
8 feet	680	30 feet	48
9 feet	537	35 feet	35
10 feet	435	40 feet	27
		50 feet	17

Planting Fruit and Ornamental Trees

Follow the chart. Cut off any roots which are broken at a point just above the break. When there are few roots and a heavy top, the pruning should be severe. Trees with branching heads should have the smaller branches removed and the larger ones cut back to within 3 or 4 buds of the base. When the ground is dry, sprinkle daily at early morning and evening.

HOW TO PLANT TREES

- 1 SET PLANT SLIGHTLY DEEPER THAN IT STOOD IN NURSERY
- 2 SPREAD ROOTS OUT NATURALLY
- 3 SHAKE GOOD SOIL DOWN AMONG ROOTS. WORK IN WITH FINGERS
- 4 SHAKE TREE UP AND DOWN TO SETTLE DIRT
- 5 TREAD SOIL FIRMLY WHEN HOLE IS HALF FULL
- 6 FILL HOLE AND TRAMP SOIL. THE LIGHTER THE SOIL THE HARDER THE TRAMP
- 7 LEAVE LOOSE SOIL ON TOP OR COVER GROUND WITH MULCH
- 8 POCKET LEFT TO CATCH WATER
- 9 NOTE—MANURE, UNLESS WELL ROTTED AND THOROUGHLY MIXED WITH THE SOIL SHOULD BE USED ONLY ON TOP IF USED AT ALL.

With reasonable planting and care, trees from Fruitland will give you excellent returns.



FRUIT DEPARTMENT

APPLES Continue to be Popular

CLAY or clay loam is the best soil for growing Apples. The land should be plowed well and deep before setting the trees. It should, of course, be well-drained and kept thoroughly cultivated. Too much emphasis cannot be put on the importance of drainage; recent investigation has shown that a surplus of water in the orchard produces fruit of an inferior quality and flavor. The expenses of tillage or ditching are not to be compared with the profits that are derived from an orchard that is properly drained and cultivated. Plant Apple trees 25 to 40 feet apart, each way, according to soil.

SUMMER APPLES

Coffman. (Summer Red; Coffman June.) Medium large, roundish oblong, greenish yellow, striped and splashed with red, with white dots, flesh white, juicy, of good quality. An improvement on Red June. An upright grower. Last of June.

Early Harvest. (Early June-Eating; Yellow Harvest.) Medium to large; bright yellow; tender, juicy, well-flavored. An excellent home-market apple; invaluable in any orchard. June 5th, and lasts two or three weeks.

Horse. (Haas; Summer Horse; Yellow, Red or Green Horse, etc.) Large; green; acid. Good for cooking and drying. Known everywhere. A very productive variety. July and August.

Kansas Queen. Large, yellow, nearly covered with crimson; good quality. Very reliable, productive, and a good market variety. Succeeds well on light sandy soils. June and August.

Red Astrachan. (Red Ashmore, Early Rus, etc.) Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson, and fine bloom; juicy, crisp, acid; a beautiful fruit. Tree a thrifty and fine profitable grower. Ripens end of May and continues through June.

Red June. (Carolina Red June, etc.) Medium, conical; deep red; juicy. Very productive. June 15th to end of July.

Yellow Transparent. (White Transparent, Grand Sultan, etc.) Medium; yellow; good quality. A productive, excellent and popular variety. Tree of dwarfish habit. Bears young. June.

AUTUMN APPLES

Bonum. (Magnum Bonum.) Medium; deep crimson, firm, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid. September to October.

Grimes. (Grimes' Golden.) Medium, round; oblate; skin yellow, with small dots; flesh yellow, crisp, rich, sub-acid, very good. October.

Shockley. (Waddell, Hall, Sweet Romanite.) Medium; conical; always regular; yellow, with a bright crimson cheek; flesh firm; sweet or sub-acid, with some flavor; trees very erect, vigorous, exceedingly productive; ripens in August and will keep until the following summer.



WINESAP APPLE.

WINTER APPLES

Delicious. A remarkably popular variety in the West. Fruit large, nearly covered with dull, dark red; fine-grained, crisp, juicy; quality best; a splendid keeper and shipper; vigorous grower.

Gano. (Black Ben Davis, Red Ben Davis, Peyton.) Roundish; oblate; large; color deep dark red; flesh yellowish white; mild, sub-acid. Quality good; a profitable market variety.

Rome Beauty. (Royal Red Phoenix, etc.) Large; yellow and bright red; medium quality; moderate grower; a good bearer; an excellent market sort. Ripens in October. Keeps well.

Stayman Winesap. (Stayman.) A seedling of Wine-sap. Dark red; flesh firm, fine-grained, crisp, sub-acid; quality best. Strong grower.

Terry. (Terry's Winter.) Originated in Georgia; medium size; sub-acid; red; best quality. Excellent for market. Most prolific. November 1st.

Winesap. (Holland's Red, Winter Winesap, etc.) Small to medium; red, vinous; quality very good. A good keeping apple.

Winter Queen. (Poorhouse.) Large; roundish; oblate, pale yellowish green, russet spots, flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid, very good. Tree vigorous, compact grower. This is an exceptionally good shipper and keeper. Ripens last of October.

YATES. (Red Warrior.) Small, dark red, dotted with small white dots; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and aromatic. A heavy bearer and good keeper.

PRICES: Each 10
Standard, two-year, well-branched..... \$.65 \$5.50
Standard, one-year, 4-5 feet whips..... .50 4.50

CRAB APPLES

Golden Beauty. A crab of medium size; fruit beautiful, golden yellow; keeps well, exceedingly ornamental.

King. A native Crab Apple found in Richmond County, Georgia. Lemon yellow, bright carmine cheek, very showy fruit. Excellent for preserving and very productive; fine keeper.

Transcendent. Fruit sometimes two inches in diameter, yellow striped with red; fine for preserving and jelly; tree a vigorous and quick grower, very ornamental.

PRICES: Each 10
Two-year, well-branched \$1.00 \$8.00
One-year, 4-5 feet. .75 6.00

Camden, S. C.,
March 10, 1928.
Fruitland Nurseries,
Augusta, Ga.
Dear Sirs: I want to send you a word of thanks for all the trouble you have taken over my order. The shrubs and plants all arrived in perfect shape and I am hoping they will always be in such a condition.
Very truly yours,
Ruth Richards.

See special fruit offer on outside back cover.



APRICOTS

APRICOTS are best adapted for planting in city gardens, or where trees are protected by surrounding buildings. They are among the most delicious of fruits, and, therefore, a little extra care should be given in protecting the flowers from late spring frosts. The trees, when planted in orchards, seldom last long here, unless protected by surrounding timber or tall-growing fruit trees, but in many sections of the Southwest this is one of the most desirable of orchard fruits. The period of maturity extends from about June 1st through July.

Blenheim. A strong growing, good bearing variety, producing oval shaped, orange colored fruit; yellow side, juicy and fairly rich.

Moorpark. (Dunmore; Temple's; Denancy, etc.) Fruit large, skin orange, brownish red on sunny side, flesh bright orange, freestone, juicy, rich and luscious flavor. Very productive, an unusually hardy variety, having produced fine crops as far north as Idaho. Late June.

Royal. Fruit medium, oval, dull yellow, red on sunny side; flesh pale orange, fine flavor.

Superb. Light salmon color, medium size, excellent quality, very productive and of good flavor.

Wilson. About ten days earlier than Moorpark, originating in Colorado, where it is regarded as the most prolific and profitable of all the Apricots. It is really an improved Moorpark.

PRICES:

	Each	10
5 to 7 feet, well-branched.....	\$.90	\$8.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.75	6.50

CHERRIES

Black Tartarian. Very large; black, sweet.

Common Morello. Rich red, acid, medium size. Ripens first of June.

English Morello. Fruit medium to large; dark reddish-black; juicy and rich.

Early Richmond. Medium size, light red, acid. Ripens last of May.

Governor Wood. Large; yellow and red. Sweet.

Large Montmorency. The best cherry for general use. Large size; rich red. Very productive; follows Early Richmond. A good bearer.

PRICES:

	Each
4-5 feet, heavy	\$1.25
3-4 feet, heavy	1.00



FIG.



BLenheim APRICOT FRUITING AT AUGUSTA.

FIGS

This fruit adapts itself to a wide range of soils and climates. By protecting the plants during winter some varieties have been successfully grown in the State of New York.

The trees should be planted 12 to 18 feet apart, according to character of soil, and they should be trimmed so as to admit plenty of light and air into the center of the tree. Figs bear early and the ripening period extends from June until November.

Black Ischia. Medium, blue-black; good. Bears abundant crops, and is hardy.

Brown Turkey. Medium; brown, sweet and excellent; very prolific. Most reliable for field-culture. One of our hardiest varieties.

Brunswick. (Madonna, Broughton, etc.) Very large; violet; pulp thick; quality good; productive and hardy.

Celeste. (Sugar, Celestial, etc.) Medium; pale violet, with bloom; sweet and excellent; prolific; early. Hardest of all Figs.

Green Ischia. (White Ischia.) Medium to large, green with crimson pulp; excellent, prolific. Produces fruit from middle of July until frost.

Lemon. Fruit medium to large, flattened, slightly ribbed, yellow, flesh white, sweet; early. Strong grower and very prolific. A favorable variety for canning.

White Genoa. (White Marseilles; White Naples.) Medium to large, yellow, flesh white, good.

PRICES:

	Each	10
Three years, extra heavy.....	\$1.00	\$8.50
Two years, heavy.....	.75	6.50
One year, heavy.....	.50	4.00

NECTARINES

Nectarines require the same culture as the peach. The fruit having a smooth skin, is very liable to attacks of the curculio and brown rot, and must be sprayed according to directions opposite page 48. They ripen through July and part of August.

New White. The fruit is produced early in the season, and is large, with a pure white skin; flesh is tender, juicy, with a vinous flavor.

Red Roman. A very old English Nectarine. Clingstone; large roundish; greenish yellow, with brownish red cheek; firm, juicy, rich and vinous. First of September.

Sure Crop. Introduced by U. S. Department of Agriculture. A fine variety which fruits early.

PRICE:

	Each	10
One year, 3 to 4 feet.....	\$.75	\$6.50

Don't forget to try some of our Sweet Pea seed. See cover page 2.



PEACHES—Pay Best of All Southern Fruits



DIRECTIONS for Cultivating—A sandy loam is best suited to the Peach, but it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well-drained. Plant June buds or one-year-old trees 18x18 feet; cut the trees back to 18 to 24 inches, as it is always best to have a low-headed tree. In the spring, after the growth has started, remove all but three branches and let these be distributed so that the tree will be well-balanced. For the first two

years fertilize with well-decomposed barnyard manure, or a mixture of one part of cotton seed or bone meal to two parts of acid phosphate. Apply one and one-half to two pounds to each tree. After the third year, avoid nitrogenous fertilizers and use a fertilizer containing a good percentage of bone phosphate and potash, and a small percentage of nitrogen. Prune every year by cutting off one-third of the previous year's growth. The head of the tree should be broad and open, so as to allow free circulation of light and air. Never plant newly cleared woodlands; such lands should be cultivated for at least two years before setting the trees, otherwise wood-lice will injure them.

In preparing orchard land, plow as deeply as possible, and then subsoil. Dig holes two feet, or better yet, use dynamite for making the holes. Cowpeas, Soy Beans or Velvet Beans are excellent crops for planting between the trees; it is best to drill in two feet apart, leaving four or more feet on each side of the trees, so as to have ample room for cultivation. Cultivate frequently, and in the late fall or early winter turn under the cover-top. When the orchard begins to bear it should have clean cultivation, but as soon as the fruit is harvested drill in Peas for a cover crop and turn this under as above directed.

PEACHES—FREESTONE

Belle. (Belle of Georgia.) Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm, and of excellent flavor; very prolific; excellent shipper. Tree a rapid grower. July 5th to 20th.

Brackett. The fruit is a perfect freestone; large to very large; oblong, with sharp apex and shallow suture; color orange yellow, washed red and mottled deep carmine, with a very dark carmine cheek, flesh deep yellow, juicy, highly flavored and of the best quality. It stands shipping well. Ripens August 1st to 15th.

Carman. Large, creamy white, with deep blush; skin tough, but flesh very tender and of fine flavor; prolific bearer. A most profitable and popular shipping variety. Ripens June 20th to July 1st.

Early Rose. This is one of the earliest peaches, ripening shortly after Mayflower. White; semi-freestone.

Elberta. Large; yellow, with red cheeks; juicy and of good flavor; flesh yellow. Ripens middle of July. This is an excellent shipping variety.

Greensboro. Origin, North Carolina. Round, sometimes elongated; flesh

white, very juicy, of good quality; skin white with red cheek, highly colored in the sun. A favorite and profitable early market sort. Ripens latter part of May to June 15th.

J. H. Hale. A large, smooth peach having no fuzz. Deep red; flesh yellow. Fine quality. Middle to last of July.

Hiley. (Early Belle.) Large; white with beautiful red cheek; flesh white; quality best. Prolific bearer. Ripens June 25th to July 5th. The best shipping variety of its season, which makes it very valuable.

Mayflower. (Neva-Myss, Early Wonder.) Originated in North Carolina. An excellent variety. Fruit small to medium; round; entirely covered with red. Blooms late, very hardy; bears early, and ripens ahead of any other variety. May 15th to June 1st.

Salway. Large; dull yellow, mottled brownish red; flesh yellow, firm, but rather acid; fine flavor. August 15th.

Slappey. Medium to large; clear, golden yellow with dark cheek; flesh yellow. Fine quality. Ripens July 5th to 10th.

Sneed. Medium; creamy white with carmine mottling; flesh greenish-white; juicy, semi-cling; quality fair. Ripens May 20th to June 1st.

Wonderful. Very large; deep yellow, with carmine blush; flesh yellow, firm, good. Ripens middle to last of August.

PEACHES—CLINGSTONE

Chinese Cling. Very large; creamy white, mottled carmine; flesh fine-grained, melting, vinous. July 20th to August 1st.

Heath Cling. A large peach with firm white flesh; very juicy. Ripens last of August to first of September.

Kent. A most desirable variety which originated at Augusta, Ga. Fruit of large size, slightly depressed at apex; skin greenish yellow, buttery and of exquisite flavor; skin very tough, but peels readily. Ripens July 25th to August 5th.

Red Bird. Tree hardy, good bearer. Large fruit, brilliantly colored; fair quality, and a splendid shipper. June 15th to 20th.

Stinson. Large; white, with red cheek; of very good flavor. The most profitable late peach yet introduced for Southern markets. Middle of October.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
4-5 feet	\$.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
3-4 feet	.30	2.50	20.00
2-3 feet	.20	1.75	15.00



BELLE OF GEORGIA PEACH.

HOME FRUIT COLLECTION

See back cover page for money saving offer of fruits for the home garden, peaches included.

We can now supply you with fine Gladiolus bulbs. See cover page 2.



Dependable PEARS



PEAR.

AS A RULE, Pears are most successfully grown in a very heavy clay, or clayey loam, that has been well-fertilized. If grown in sandy soil, coarse manure or litter should be worked into the soil. Mulching is of great benefit, and the orchard should be kept cultivated at all times.

This list of select varieties has been reduced to such as have been thoroughly tested and have proven valuable throughout the largest section of the South. Distance for planting: Standard trees, 20 to 25 feet.

Bartlett. Large, buttery, melting, of rich flavor. Very popular. Ripens end of July and during August.

Chinese Sand Pear. (Pineapple Pear.) In quality it resembles the Kieffer with flesh crisp, juicy and coarse. Fine for cooking and canning. So far it has proved to be blight-proof. July and August.

Garber. Resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but matures here in August, and between the Le Conte and Kieffer. A thrifty grower and valuable variety.

Kieffer. Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermilion cheek; flesh brittle; very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Matures from September to October. Tree vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old.

Koonce. Medium to large; very handsome; juicy; sweet; very good. Tree a vigorous grower. Middle of June.

Le Conte. (Chinese Pear.) Fruit large; uniform; skin smooth; pale yellow; quality very variable; usually of second quality, but if allowed to mature slowly in a cool, dark room, its quality improves remarkably. Maturity from July 20th to end of August. Trees begin to bear when five years old.

Seckel. Of exquisite flavor; the standard quality in pears. Tree a stout, slow grower. September.

S. P. I. No. 49494. Medium sized fruit, about two and one-half inches long. Flesh juicy, soft, rather fine grained, melting. Good flavor and sweet. Ripens about the first of October.

PRICES: Each 10
Standard, two years, branched... \$.75 \$6.00
Standard, one year whips..... .60 5.00

PEAR COLLECTION

- 1 Kieffer
- 1 Bartlett
- 1 Seckel
- 1 Chinese Sand Pear
- 1 Garber

5 First Grade Plants,

2-years\$2.75



JAPAN PERSIMMONS for the Fall Market

The Japan Persimmon is thoroughly at home in the Cotton Belt. It does especially well in the Coast Region. Some varieties have succeeded in Middle Kentucky and Virginia, also are growing successfully in Southern New Jersey.

If the fruit is harvested before it is touched by frost, and house-ripened, the quality becomes greatly improved. Some varieties have dark flesh which are edible while the fruit is hard; whereas the light flesh varieties must be thoroughly matured before they can be eaten, as they are very astringent until fully ripened. The fruit of nearly every variety begins to color when half grown, but should be allowed to hang upon the trees just before frost is expected, or in the case of early ripening varieties, when fully matured. Many of the late-ripening varieties can be kept until February. Some varieties will be seedless during certain years, and then again in other years they will contain more or less seeds. Furthermore, both round and pointed specimens are sometimes produced on the same tree.

Among. (Yemon.) Round; flattened; deeply ribbed; dark orange-red; two and one-half to three inches in diameter; average weight six ounces; flesh red; very sweet and sometimes edible while still solid.

Costata. (Medium.) Conical pointed; two and one-eighth inches long by two and five-eighth inches in diameter. Skin



JAPAN PERSIMMON.

It pays to spray fruits. Spraying materials, page 47.



JAPAN PERSIMMONS—Continued.

salmon yellow; flesh light-yellow; astringent while solid, excellent when ripe. Ripens late; fine keeper; tree a rapid and upright grower. Luxuriant foliage.

Gailey. This variety is mainly sold for pollination of other persimmons and for the flowers. Fruit small, pointed end, flesh firm and juicy. Dull red color. One should be planted for every ten trees of other varieties.

Hyakume. This is perhaps the most desirable of all the round, red-fleshed varieties, and as the fruit affects various shapes, it is known under many names, such as Pound, etc. Fruit large, averaging three inches in diameter and five ounces in weight; usually flattened, but elongated forms are quite common upon the same branch; flesh bright orange-red. Keeps very late; must be soft before being edible. Tree of moderate height.

Miyotan. (Mazeli.) Round, or slightly oblong, two and one-half inches in diameter; skin deep orange-red; flesh usually deep reddish-brown, but specimens of half-brown and half-red flesh are often produced on the same tree; keeps late. The brown-fleshed specimens are edible while solid.

Tamopan. (Big Grindstone.) In Japan this is con-

sidered the best of all Persimmons. Fruit bright orange-red; skin thick and tough; flesh light colored; seedless; of excellent quality. Some without astringency and can be eaten while hard. The tree is a thrifty grower.

Triumph. Originated in Florida, but grown from seed imported from Japan. Tomato shaped; medium size, two and three-quarters to three inches; skin smooth and bright red; flesh yellow, firm and of fine quality. Very few seeds. Tree a strong and upright grower. Very productive.

Tsuru. (Stork Egg, Mino Kaki.) Large, oblong, two and one-half by three and one-half inches, weight four to five ounces, sometimes 10 ounces; skin bright red, some specimens covered with black at apex, flesh red, very good, keeps late. Edible only when soft; foliage long and shiny, tree compact, of vigorous growth.

Zenji. (Name of Japanese Village.) Small, one and three-quarters to two inches in diameter, weight three to four ounces. Flesh dark brown, with dark spots. Very sweet. Edible as early as middle of September while still solid; very prolific.

PRICES: Each 10
 Budded and grafted, four to five feet...\$1.00 \$8.00
 Budded and grafted, three to four feet. .75 6.00

PLUMS—Easy to Grow



Distance for planting, 15 to 25 feet apart each way.

Abundance. (Yellow-Fleshed Botan.) Round with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed. Skin yellow, heavily washed purple-carmine and a darker cheek; flesh yellow, very juicy, sub-acid, with apricot flavor; quite firm; skin tough; clingstone; quality best; pit large. Maturity June 15th to July 5th. One of the best early varieties.

America. Originated by Luther Burbank. Extremely handsome. Large; light crimson; quality best; flavor unsurpassed; nearly globular. Flesh light yellow, nearly free-

stone. June 5th to 15th.

Burbank. In general characteristics, resembles Abundance, or Yellow-Fleshed Botan. Color cherry-red, mottled yellow; shape usually more globular; flesh, flavor and quality are identical, but its period of maturity here is from two to three weeks later, or middle to last of July. The tree is one of very vigorous habit, slightly differing in foliage.

Compass Cherry Plum. A cross between the Plum and Cherry wherein the fruit resembles the former and the tree the latter. Fruit about one inch in diameter, and is about the shape of a Damson, but red. Has good preserving qualities and is remarkable in that it bears heavily the second and third years.

Combination. One of Burbank's best. An extremely handsome, large, early, light crimson plum of the very best quality. Flavor unsurpassed. Nearly globular, uniform; flesh light yellow, nearly freestone. Ripens June 5th to 15th.

Cumberland. Originated near Augusta from seed collected upon the Cumberland Mountains in 1864. Large, yellow, juicy, sweet, good. Matures August and September. The best late Plum for this locality.

Ogon. (Shiro-Smomo, or the White Plum.) Medium to large, round, golden-yellow; flesh yellow, firm, sub-acid; quality good; freestone. June 1st to 15th. Tree of vigorous growth; a good cooking fruit.

Red Nagate. (Red June, or Long Fruit.) One and three-quarters by one and one-half inches, pointed; skin thick; purplish-red, with blue bloom; flesh yellow, solid, somewhat coarse-grained, juicy, sub-acid, with Damson flavor; clingstone; quality good. Maturity 10th to end of June. Very prolific, showy and attractive in color. It ripens a week before Abundance, and is the earliest large fruited market variety.

Satsuma, or Blood Plum. (Yonemomo.) Large, skin dark purplish-red, mottled with bluish bloom; shape globular, or with sharp points; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, well-flavored and firm; quality very good; pit small. Unsurpassed in quality for canning. Maturity middle of July. Tree very vigorous. One of the most valuable varieties for this section.

Shropshire, Damson. (European variety.) Of medium



PLUM.

size; dark purple. Good for preserving. Very productive.

Wickson. Fruit large to very large; obconical; waxy white when half-grown, then the color gradually changes to pink and to dark crimson purple; flesh very firm, yellow, juicy, sub-acid and highly flavored; pit small, clingstone; best quality. July 10th to 25th.

Wild Goose. Chickasaw Type. Large, somewhat oblong; bright, vermilion red; juicy, sweet; good quality; cling; a very showy and profitable plum; ripens middle of June.

PRICES: Each 10 100
 Five to seven feet, extra heavy...\$.85 \$7.50 \$60.00
 Four to five feet65 6.00 45.00

Fruitland Nurseries have lead the field in supplying fine fruit trees for 72 years.



QUINCES

THESE succeed best in strong, clay soil, in special localities, and in the Piedmont section. They can be grown in bush form. Being somewhat subject to leaf-blight, the trees should be sprayed with Bordeaux-Mixture before the buds swell, repeating the spraying throughout the summer at intervals as necessary. However, in some sections, Quinces seem to be free of blight.

Orange. Large; round. Excellent late variety; bears abundantly.

Meech. Larger than Apple Quince. Ripens early.

Rea's. (Rea's Mammoth.) A very large and fine variety of the Apple Quince. A thrifty grower, and productive. By some considered the best of all Quinces.

PRICES: Each 10
 Strong, budded, 4-5 feet, branched.....\$1.00 \$5.00
 Strong, budded, 3-4 feet, branched..... .75 6.50

SMALL FRUITS—Worth Planting

BLACKBERRIES

Cultural Directions. Blackberries thrive on almost any soil, but the most desirable is a strong loam, retentive of moisture, tending toward clay rather than sand, but it must be well-drained at all times. Fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are the most desirable; too much humus or nitrogen will induce a rank growth of wood at the expense of the fruit. As a preventative for rust, spray with copper sulphate solution during the fall and winter, and with Bordeaux Mixture (4-6-50) during the spring and summer. The rows should be six to eight feet apart and the plants from three to four feet in the row, according to the character of the soil. If desired to cultivate both ways set the plants in checks, six to seven feet each way. As soon as the fruiting season is past, remove the old canes; these should be cut off when they reach the height of about two feet and burned at once. The young canes should be clipped. This will cause them to branch and they will become self-supporting. Apply fertilizer during the late winter and give shallow and constant cultivation.

Eldorado. Very hardy and vigorous. Berries large, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; very sweet; no core. A heavy bearer, and valuable sort.

Himalaya. Strong grower; very prolific. A desirable variety; on account of quick growth should be grown on trellis.

Mersereau. A most valuable variety. Fruit of immense size. Early and enormous bearer; very hardy.

PRICES:
 15c each; \$1.00 for 10; \$8.00 per 100.

DEWBERRIES

Cultural Directions. Use short, stout stakes, driven at the end of each row of canes, with a cross-piece 18 inches long nailed to each stake, two and one-half to three feet from the ground. On the top, near each end of these cross-pieces, drive a stout nail, slanting toward the stake, upon which to catch a wire. Two lines of No. 14 galvanized wire, one on each side of the row, are fastened to one end of the stake and run on the ground between the rows to the other end stake. These wires are now drawn as taut as possible and securely fastened to the other end of the row. The wires are now raised and caught in the nails, thus holding all the canes closely together in the row.

Dewberries should be mulched to keep the berries from the ground.

Austin's Improved. Very large fruit. Vigorous grower and very productive. The best variety for the south.

Lucretia. One of the low-growing, trailing Dewberries. In size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. Hardy and very productive, with large, showy flowers. Fruit sweet and luscious; early.

PRICES:
 15c each; \$1.00 for 10; \$8.00 per 100.

RASPBERRIES

Cultural Directions. The same as for Blackberries and Dewberries. These thrive best in a deep, moist well-drained soil; the lighter loams are best for the red, and the heavy loams for the blackcaps. To make a success of Raspberries, the land should be able to withstand drought well. Cottonseed meal, pure ground bone, or fertilizers, containing a good proportion of

Everyone loves fresh berries.



potash, are best and should be liberally applied during the winter and early spring. To get the best results and keep the plants in vigorous condition, they must be mulched heavily with straw.

Cumberland. (Black.) Very large, firm, high quality and the best mid-season market variety, giving the utmost satisfaction to both grower and shipper.

Cuthbert. Queen of the Market. This is the best and most reliable of the red-fruited varieties. Fruit large, red and of excellent quality, prolific bearer; ripens middle of May and continues for several weeks. Fine shipper.

Ranere. (St. Regis.) Berries large, bright crimson; flesh rich; wonderfully prolific; bears early; produces fruit through a long period. We have given this a thorough trial and consider it one of the best Raspberries ever sent out.

PRICE: Each 10 100
 Strong plants\$.15 \$1.00 \$8.00

STRAWBERRIES

Aroma. Mid-season to late variety. Berries large to very large. Hardy in most climates and soils, but thrives best in low-land or newly cleared land.

Lady Thompson. Berries medium in size, of very rich flavor. A thrifty grower and very productive.

PRICES:
 Selected layers, 15c per 10; \$1.25 per 100; \$8.50 per 1,000.

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus is considered one of the finest vegetables for health, a regular spring tonic so to speak. Everyone should grow some to have it fresh from their own garden.

Asparagus. (Mary Washington.) Asparagus is adaptable to nearly any soil, but grows best in rich sandy-loam. Do not plant in stiff clay or hard land.

PRICE: 100 1000
 \$3.00 \$15.00



Send your order early. We ship at just the right time.



NUT BEARING TREES

ALMONDS

Almonds can be successfully grown in some sections of the South, but, owing to their early blooming periods, the fruit is sometimes killed by late spring frosts. The almond requires the same cultivation as the peach.

I. X. L. A desirable California variety. Sturdy upright grower; nut large; soft shell; heavy bearer.

PRICE:	Each	10
1-year trees, 4 to		
5 feet	\$1.00	\$8.00

BUTTERNUTS

Butternuts. (*Juglans Cinerea*.) Tree large. Native New Brunswick and Georgia to Dakota and Arkansas. Fine autumn color; fruits in clusters, kernels sweet and edible, fine for orchards or specimen planting.

PRICE:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$.60	\$5.00

AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT

This is our native variety and needs no description.

PRICES:	Each	
2-3 feet	\$.75	
18-24 inches .....	.50	



JAPAN WALNUT.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	\$1.00	\$8.50
3-4 feet .....	.75	6.00
2-3 feet .....	.50	4.50

WALNUTS

English or Persian Walnuts. (*Juglans Regia*.) Requires a rich, well-drained and preferably stony soil. Never plant in hard pan, heavy clays or soils which are not properly drained. In some sections of the Eastern and Southern States the English Walnut is quite successfully grown.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$1.25	
2-3 feet	1.00	\$8.00
18-24 inches .....	.75	6.00

Black Walnut. Too well known to need description.

The Japan Walnut succeeds from Massachusetts southward. It seems to be particularly successful in the Southern States. The tree is very handsome; has a large spreading top. It makes a useful as well as a very ornamental tree. At three years of age the tree commences to bear. The shells are moderately thick, but the kernels are very sweet.

PECANS—Plant Pecans and Be Independent

PECANS are a paying investment when the proper stock is used and given the right soil and climate.

We offer the best varieties, having large size, good flavor, thin shell and easy cracking qualities, all of which are propagated from grafts or buds on three year seedlings. They are hardy and satisfactory.

Plant pecans 50 to 60 feet apart, according to soil which should be good. Pecans grow well on rich bottom soils, on high land of the sandy pine levels, on sandy soil where there is a clay subsoil, but not in deep sand and never in pipe clay or undrained land. A sour soil will kill or injure the trees and never be satisfactory. To get crops you must cultivate, fertilize and properly prune the trees. The pecan is long lived. Our trees, if properly cared for, should bear in five years, bear paying crops at eight years and should produce 16 to 20 lbs. of nuts per tree at 10 years.

PLANTING AND CULTIVATING—After Pecans reach maturity in fall, transplant any time until March. Keep roots covered with moss or wet sacks at all times before planting. The roots must not dry out. Dig hole for tree before exposing roots. Hole should be 2 feet wide and deep enough to set tree trifle lower than it stood in nursery. When hole is dug, take one tree and cut off ends of broken roots with sharp knife. Cut off part of tap root so the tree will force lateral roots. Fill hole half full around roots with well pulverized top soil enriched with either the proper amount of well-rotted stable manure, bone meal, or high grade fertilizer, thoroughly mixed with the soil.

Pack earth firmly as the hole is filled, but leave two inches of loose soil on top. When soil is very dry, pour water in hole when partly filled. Trees over four feet should be cut back to four feet height after planting. Be careful not to break eyes of trees when handling. Keep trees cultivated and properly pruned. Between the rows, you may plant cotton, potatoes, melons, or any cover crop for several years, but never

small grain. When trees go into bearing, plant and turn under a cover crop of soy beans, vetch or clover.

Excellent results are obtained in planting Pecans with dynamite—one-half pound of dynamite placed two feet below level is ample.

For fungus diseases and insects injurious to the pecan, see spraying table, opposite page 48.

Frotscher. Very large, nuts averaging 45 or 50 to the pound. Shell very thin; can be cracked with the teeth; meat sweet and of fine quality, and can be removed entirely from the shell. One of the best Pecans grown.

Moneymaker. It is an early bearer, prolific, healthy and remarkably free from nut diseases that ruin a great many of our best varieties of pecans. Size medium, rounded, oblong; a heavy bearer of splendid nuts.

Schley. Medium to large; one and one-half to one and seven-eighths inches long; oblong; slightly flattened; shell thin; plump; rich flavor; good grower; one of the best.

Stuart. Nut large to very large; one and three-quarters to two and one-eighth inches long; oblong; shell of medium thickness, and of very good cracking quality; kernel full, plump, of best quality; flavor rich and sweet; a good grower; heavy bearer; excellent.

Success. A good growing, heavy bearing tree. Nuts large and oblong; good quality; thin shell; nuts full of juicy, sweet meat.

PRICES	Each	10	100
5-6 feet, heavy	\$1.50	\$14.00	\$125.00
4-5 feet, heavy	1.25	10.00	90.00
3-4 feet, heavy	1.00	9.00	80.00
2-3 feet, heavy .....	.85	7.50	65.00

Those considering planting a Pecan orchard will do well to investigate the quality of our trees.



GRAPES - Always bear well

THE BEST GRAPE VARIETIES

THE varieties below described have been thoroughly tested in this section. Our plants are strong and vigorous.

In transplanting Grapes, leave the main branch and cut this back to two or three eyes. The usual distance for planting Grapes is 10 by 10 feet. If you want to get good results from your Grapes prune annually.

Agawam. Large, dark red.
Amber Queen. Pale amber; long branches; berry medium; sweet; fine flavor.

Berkmans. Berry one-third larger than Delaware, of same color and quality. Bunches larger than Delaware but not so compact.

Brighton. Bunches medium; berries large, reddish; skin thin, quality best. An excellent early table or market grape. Vigorous.

Catawba. Bunch and berry large; deep red, with lilac bloom; juicy, vinous and of musky flavor.

Concord. Bunch and berry very large; blue-black, with bloom; skin thin; cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good. Very prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation.

Delaware. Bunch compact; berry medium; light red; quality best; moderate grower, but vine very healthy; very prolific and more free from disease than any other variety. The most popular grape grown; unsurpassed for table and white wine.

Diamond. Large; greenish white; juicy; little pulp and of very good quality. Yield abundantly; fruit perfect and showy. Ripens very early in July; the best very early white variety.

Elvira. Pale green; skin thin; sweet and juicy; one of the most reliable grapes for the mountain section.

Ives. Bunch very large; berry large; blue; skin thick; flesh pulpy, sweet, and very musky; vigorous grower and prolific bearer.

Knight. Originated at Savannah, Ga. Bunch compact, berry medium, blue-black; very prolific; vigorous grower. Commences to ripen last of July and fruit matures through a long period.

Lindley. Bunch medium, loose; berry medium to large; color red; flesh tender, sweet; rich, aromatic flavor. Mid-season.

Lutie. Sweet; very pulpy; skin tough; quality fair, but a very hardy and valuable variety.

Moore Early. Bunch medium; berry large, round; black, with heavy blue bloom; medium quality. Very early, desirable market sort.

Niagara. Bunch and berry large; greenish-yellow; flesh pulpy, sweet, foxy. Its remarkable size and fine appearance give it much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific.

Worden. Resembles Concord, but is a few days earlier and generally regarded as a better grape.

PRICE: Each 10 100
 Strong plants \$.30 \$2.50 \$15.00



BULLACE, OR MUSCADINE GRAPES (Vitis Rotundifolia or Vulpina)

This Type is purely Southern, and is of no value for the Northern or Western States. Vine is free from all diseases. The fruit never decays before maturity. The product is very large, and the cultivation reduced to the simplest form.

Plant from 20 to 30 feet in a row; train on an arbor or trellis.

Flowers. Bunches have from 15 to 25 berries; black and sweet, vinous flavor. Matures from end of September to end of October, or four to six weeks later than Scuppernong.

James. Berries very large, blue-black, in clusters of from six to ten; skin very thin; pulp tough, sweet



and juicy, but not dissolving; quality very good. A showy fruit. Ripens after Scuppernong.

Scuppernong. Berries large; seldom more than eight to ten in a cluster; color brown; skin thick, flesh pulpy, very vinous, sweet, and of a peculiar musky aroma. A certain crop may be expected annually. Vine is free from all diseases and insect depredations. Fruit has never been known to decay before maturity. Wonderfully prolific.

Thomas. Bunches from six to ten berries, slightly oblong, large, violet, quite transparent; pulp tender, sweet and of a delightful vinous flavor. Best of type. Very little musky aroma. Matures middle to last of August.

PRICES:
 Strong, 3-year, heavy, 50c each; \$1.50 per 10.
 Strong, 2-year, heavy, transplanted vines, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10; \$27.50 per 100.

POMEGRANATES

The Pomegranate is hardy in the Gulf States and central sections of Georgia and the Carolinas. The plants will frequently attain a height of upward to 20 feet. It is of good form and foliage; bright scarlet flowers make it a most ornamental plant. It bears early and profusely. The demand for the fruit is increasing in Eastern markets, and the pomegranate is being grown in some sections on an extensive scale. The fruit carries well to distant markets.

Purpleseed. A splendid variety for general culture. The fruit is large, thin skinned and delicious, having purplish or wine colored flesh around the seed.

Rhoda. Large, thin skin; sweet and of good flavor.

Sub-Acid. Very large; highly colored. Pulp juicy, sub-acid.

Sweet. Fruit very large; brilliantly colored.

Wonderful. A new, late ripening sort with large, highly colored fruit and fine pulp. Sweet.

PRICES: Each 10
 3-4 feet, very bushy..... \$1.00 \$8.00
 2-3 feet, bushy..... .75 6.00

MULBERRIES

Downing. Fruit of rich, sub-acid flavor; lasts six weeks. Stands winter of Western and Middle States.

Hicks. Wonderfully prolific; fruit sweet; excellent for poultry and hogs. Fruit produced during four months.

PRICES: Each 10
 Two-year, grafted, very heavy..... \$1.25 \$10.00
 Two-year, grafted, 7-9 feet..... 1.00 9.00

New this year—Gladiolus bulbs and Sweet Pea Seed. See cover page 2.

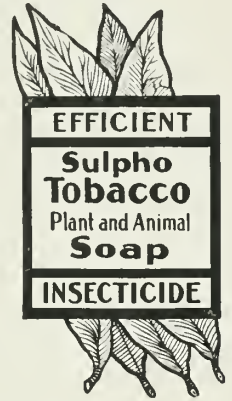


SPRAYING MATERIALS and SUPPLIES

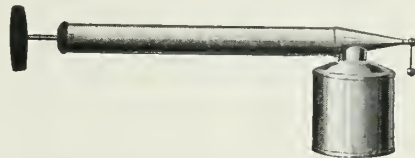
It pays to spray fruit trees and grape vines if you want the best fruit. Spraying can be easily done and spraying apparatus can now be had for a small sum. Opposite page 48 is a complete spraying guide giving information on sprays to use for different insects and diseases. For success in spraying, follow this guide and use the right materials. It does not pay to experiment. We offer a few reliable spray pumps and materials for your convenience.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP

A WONDERFUL INSECT AND BUG EXTERMINATOR. Gives best results in quickly exterminating all insect life on plants and flowers in and out-of-doors. Effectively destroys squash and potato bugs, currant worms, lice, green fly, mealy bug, red spider, etc. Unexcelled for spraying shrubs, fruit trees and vines. This popular insecticide never fails to give satisfaction. It is cheap, clean, harmless and non-injurious to the tenderest growth. You can not afford to be without Sulpho-Tobacco Soap if you desire to be successful in plant culture. A trial will give highly gratifying results.



AUTO SPRAY No. 1 A strong and simple compressed air sprayer. Made in both galvanized and brass tanks, but we recommend the brass one, because it will not corrode with strong solutions.
 No. 1-B Brass Tank, with auto pop.....\$9.50
 No. 1-D Galv. Tank, with auto pop..... 6.50



AUTO SPRAY No. 25—Operates continuously on both up and down strokes.
 1 quart, all tin\$1.00
 1 quart, tin pump, brass tank..... 1.30

10 lb. cake, \$3.00, postage extra.
 1 lb. cake, 50c, postage extra.
 8 oz. cake, 25c, postage extra.
 3 oz. cake, 15c, postage extra.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

On account of Parcel Post regulations, these items will have to be sent by Express or Freight.

Arsenate of Lead, Powder.....	1 lb.	50c	4 lbs.	\$1.75
"Black Leaf 40".....	1 oz.	35c	1/2 lb.	1.25
Bordeaux Mixture.....	1 lb.	45c	5 lbs.	1.75
Paracide.....	1 lb.	50c	5 lbs.	2.00
Scalecide, in cans.....	1 qt.	75c	1 gal.	1.75



VIGORO

Specially prepared plant food

Here is a tested and approved fertilizer, good for trees, shrubs, plants, lawns and potted plants. Easy to apply; no objectionable odor. Just the thing for the home owner to use.

5 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 50 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$5.00; 1 ton \$100.00.

FRAIM'S TREE DRESSING

Prevent decay and subsequent loss of trees by using this handy dressing. Easy to apply; effective; scientifically prepared. Use on all damaged parts and after trimming trees.

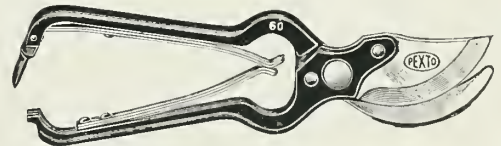
1 Pt.	\$.35
1 Qt. ....	.50
1 Gal.	1.50



PRUNING SHEARS

This is a 9-inch American made heavy shear, medium price. This is not an expensive shear, but will give good service. Everyone needs one of these handy tools.

PRICE: \$1.00 per pair, postage extra.



72 Years of Service

By giving Service and Satisfaction over a period of 72 years, we have built up an immense trade, extending clear to foreign nations. Our facilities enable us to offer splendid values. You get more for your money at Fruitland. Rest assured we will do everything we can to please you.

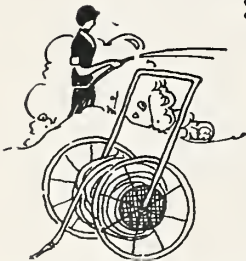
See spraying calendar opposite page 48.



Note how the lawn and grounds around this building are kept in fine condition. This is the John P. King Mfg. Co., Cotton Mill, Augusta.

Fruitland Lawn Seed Makes Good Lawns

Special Southern Evergreen "Fruitland Mixture"



FOR a number of years we have tested many grasses to determine which one would stand best in the South. We have finally succeeded in obtaining one, our "Fruitland Mixture," which has given most satisfactory results, and we have not yet seen a better lawn grass for this section than our mixture produces. It is composed only of such grasses as have exhibited the greatest heat and drought-resisting qualities. These grasses

are most carefully blended, resulting in a mixture that stands our hot weather better than any evergreen lawn grass that we have been able to obtain. Of course, during periods of intense heat and drought, the "Fruitland Mixture," as well as all other evergreen lawn mixtures, will burn out more or less. During the hot, dry periods use a lawn sprinkler or hose and nozzle after sunset. Lawns are frequently injured by using the hose and putting on the water with too great force, especially when the sun is shining. All of our seed has been re-cleaned, is strictly free from weeds, and of high germination. During prolonged droughts it pays to water daily instead of only periodically. Grass, when artificially watered, requires that this be repeated regularly.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN. The ground must be first thoroughly prepared by being plowed as deep as possible, and then subsoiled, harrowed, and all stones removed. If the area cannot be plowed, then spade it up carefully and thoroughly. Apply sterilized sheep manure at the rate of 1,000 pounds to the acre, or 500 to 800 pounds of bone meal, or Vigoro; rake in well and level off ground. When the surface has been raked perfectly smooth, the seed should be sown broadcast at the rate of 60 to 75 pounds to the acre (a space 210x210 feet.) Rake lightly, thoroughly covering the seed, then roll. If the space is too small for rolling, or if you do not possess or cannot procure a roller, firm the

soil with a plank. When the weather is very hot and dry, do not mow the lawn as frequently or as closely as when weather conditions are more favorable. A light reseedling on established lawns each autumn will take care of the bare spots and will insure a good, substantial turf. By following these directions, no trouble should be experienced in obtaining and keeping a perfect lawn.

NOTE—The best period for making a lawn is from September to December. The earlier in the fall the better. Never attempt to make a lawn during very dry or very windy weather.



PRICE OF "FRUITLAND MIXTURE"

5 pounds	.....	\$ 2.50
10 pounds	.....	4.75
15 pounds	.....	6.75
50 pounds	.....	20.00
100 pounds	.....	35.00

ITALIAN RYE

5 pounds	.....	\$ 1.00
10 pounds	.....	1.90
25 pounds	.....	4.60
50 pounds	.....	9.00
100 pounds	.....	16.00

Postage extra if by Parcel Post.

The L. W. RAMSEY Company, Davenport, Iowa, Copyright 1928

Good seed is essential to a good lawn.

SPRAYING GUIDE

FOR PEACHES, PLUMS, NECTARINES AND APRICOTS.

Time of Application.	Spray Material	Enemy
1. Dormant spray. In late fall or early spring 3 to 4 weeks before buds begin to swell.	Scalecide 1 gal. to 15 gal. of water, or Lime Sulphur Solution 1 gal. to 8 gal. of water. If troubled with Shot Hole Fungus, substitute Bordeaux Mixture 6 lbs. to 50 gal. of water. If both scale and disease appear use both sprays separately.	Scale insects. Leaf Curl. Brown rot. Shot hole fungus. General sanitation.
2. When trees are in pink stage.	Dritomic Sulphur 2½ lbs. to 50 gal. of water.	Scab and brown rot.
3. As soon as petals are two-thirds off.	Atomic Sulphur 4 lbs. or Dritomic Sulphur 2½ lbs. to 50 gal. of water, with Arsenate of Lead ¼ lb. Add 3 lbs. Fresh Hydrated Lime to each 50 gal. of spray.	Curculio. Brown Rot. Scab
4. Shuck spray when husks begin dropping.	Same as third spray.	Curculio. Brown Rot. Scab.
5. 2 or 3 weeks after No. 3.	Atomic Sulphur 4 lbs. or Dritomic Sulphur 2½ lbs. to 50 gal. of water.	Curculio. Brown Rot. Scab.
6. 3 to 4 weeks before ripening.	Same as in 5th spray.	Brown Rot. Scab.

Frequent cultivation after the blooming of the trees is advisable to destroy Brown Rot fungus apotheca on the fallen mummified fruit from which spores are disseminating at this time to aid in control of the disease.

FOR PEARS.

1. Dormant.	Scalecide 1 gal. to 15 gal. of water, or Lime Sulphur Solution, 1 gal. to 8 gal. of water.	Certain insect eggs. Leaf Blister Mite. Scale.
2. Delayed dormant. Just as the leaf buds are opening and the leaves are beginning to show green.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 lbs. to 50 gal. of water. If scale is present make application of Scalecide, 2 gal. to 50 gal. of water. If Pear psylla and aphids are troublesome, it will be necessary to make an application of Black-Leaf 40, 16 oz. to 50 gal. water.	Certain scale insects. Blister mite. Pear psylla. Aphids. Scab.
3. As soon as the petals of bloom are ¼ off.	Atomic Sulphur 4 lbs. or Dritomic Sulphur 2½ lbs. to 50 gal. of water with Arsenate of Lead ¼ lb. to 2 lbs. Add 1 to 3 lbs. Fresh Hydrated Lime to each 50 gal. spray.	Codling moth. Curculio. Scab. Leaf Spot.
4. 2 to 3 weeks after No. 3.	Same as in No. 3.	Codling moth. Curculio. Scab. Leaf spot.
5. 6 to 7 weeks after No. 4.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 to 6 lbs. to 50 gal. of water.	Leaf spot. Sooty fungus. Fly speck.

FOR CHERRIES.

1. Dormant spray.	Scalecide 1 gal. to 15 gal. of water if scale appears.	Certain scale insects.
2. 10 to 14 days before blossom buds open.	Lime-Sulphur Solution: 1 gal. to 12 gal. of water.	Brown rot. Leaf spot.
3. As soon as the shucks (calyces) have shed.	Atomic Sulphur 4 lbs. or Dritomic Sulphur 2½ lbs. to 50 gal. or water with 1 lb. Arsenate of Lead. Add 3 lbs. Fresh Hydrated Lime to each 50 gal. of spray.	Brown rot. Leaf blight. Curculio.
4. When fruit is about the size of a pea.	Same as No. 3.	Same as No. 3.

FOR CHERRIES—Continued.

Time of Application.	Spray Material	Enemy
5. When the fruit is beginning to color.	Atomic Sulphur 4 lbs. or Dritomic Sulphur 2½ lbs. to 50 gal. of water. Where Cherry maggots are present, use 2½ lbs. of Arsenate of Lead to 50 gal. of water. Add 3 lbs. of Fresh Hydrated Lime.	Brown rot. Leaf blight. Maggot.

FOR GRAPES.

1. When buds are swelling.	Arsenate of Lead 3 lbs. to 50 gal. of water, and Bordeaux Mixture 5 lbs. to 50 gal. of water.	Grapevine flea-beetle. Black rot.
2. When shoots are 1 to 4 ins. long and before blooming.	Bordeaux Mixture 6 to 8 lbs. and Arsenate of Lead 2 to 2½ lb. to 50 gal. of water.	Flea-beetle. Black rot. Downy mildew. Anthracnose. White rot.
3. Pre-blossom spray when shoots are 9 to 12 inches long.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 lbs. to 50 gal. water and 1½ lb. of Arsenate of Lead.	Black rot. Chewing insects.
4. When blossoms are ¼ off.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 lbs. to 50 gal. water, and 1½ lb. Arsenate of Lead to 50 gal. of water.	Grape rot worm. Grape berry moth. Black rot. Downy mildew. Anthracnose. Leaf folder.
5. Just before the grapes are large enough to touch.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 lbs. to 50 gal. water and 1½ lb. Arsenate of Lead. If rose bugs are present add 1 pint of molasses.	Ripe rot. Grape root worm. Grape berry moth. Black rot.

If leaf hopper, or other sucking insects are present use 16 oz. of Black-Leaf 40 to 50 gal. water and apply when temperature is above 80 degrees, if possible. Be sure to cover under side of leaves. Do not add Lime when Arsenate of Lead is used with the Bordeaux.

FOR PECANS and ENGLISH WALNUTS and other NUT TREES

1. When nuts are about as large as garden peas.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 to 6 lbs. to 50 gal. of water with 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead.	Scab. Case bearer. Weevil.
2. 10 to 14 days after No. 1.	Same as No. 1.	Same as No. 1.
3. 2 to 3 weeks after No. 2.	Same as No. 1.	Same as No. 1.
4. Between Aug. 15 and Sept. 15.	Arsenate of Lead 2 lbs. to 50 gal. water.	Leaf spot. Case bearer.

For borers, inject Carbon bisulphide; close holes with putty or clay.

FOR ROSES.

1. When dormant.	Scalecide: 1 gal. to 20 gal. water.	Scale.
2. When insects make appearance.	Sulpho-Tobacco Soap 1 lb. to 5 gal. water. Add 2 teaspoonsful Black-Leaf 40 to each gallon.	Aphis or plant lice. Leaf hopper.
3. When fungus appears.	Bordeaux Mixture, 8 lbs. to 50 gal. water. Repeat every 10 days.	Black spot. Mildew.
4. When insects appear.	Burn diseased parts and spray with Bordeaux.	Anthracnose.
5. When disease appears.	Hand pick and burn fallen buds. Spray plants with 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead with 50 gal. of water. Add 3 lbs. Fresh Hydrated Lime.	Curculio. Caterpillar.

SHADE TREES.

Are usually attacked by scale insects which may be controlled while trees are dormant with Scalecide: 1 gal. to 15 gals. of water. Root Borers in peach trees may be controlled by Paracide applied in early autumn—October 10th in this locality. For table of smaller quantities see full directions on each container sold by us.

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Lady Hillingdon

Red Radiance

Radiance

THREE FAVORITE ROSES

Which Should Be in Every Garden

RADIANCE: A brilliant rosy-carminé flower that is shaded with rich pink tints. The blossom is large and full. Upright stems hold it strongly.

RED RADIANCE: A rich flower of a splendid even shade of clear red. A vigorous grower and a remarkable bloomer.

LADY HILLINGDON: An excellent variety that has apricot yellow blossoms. It is a strong and vigorous grower and blooms freely. The flower buds are particularly beautiful.

Prices:	Each	Ten
Extra strong, field-grown, two years.....	75c	\$6.00
Strong, field-grown, one year.....	50c	\$4.00

*from the Home
of Good
Roses*

1856

1928

“The South’s Oldest Nursery”

JUN 15 1929

HOME GROWN FRUIT TASTES BETTER

Fruitland's Home Garden Collection of Fruit

- 1 Kieffer Pear, two years.....75c
- 1 Pineapple Pear, two years.....75c
- 1 Elberta Peach, 4 to 5 feet.....40c
- 1 Carman Peach, 4 to 5 feet.....40c
- 1 Red June Apple, two years.....65c
- 1 Stayman Winesap Apple, two years..65c

Six Fine Trees

All for

\$3.25

Total\$3.60



**Carman
Peach**



Kieffer Pear



Delicious Apple